Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Solicitor General of Canada
December, 2003

Solicitor General Canada
Solliciteur général Canada

Canada

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This document was produced by the Solicitor General Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee which is composed of representatives of the Department of the Solicitor General, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada).

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This document is available in French. Ce rapport est disponible en français sous le titre : *Aperçu statistique : le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition.*

This report is also available on the Solicitor General Canada's internet site: http://www.sgc.gc.ca

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PREFACE

This document provides a statistical overview of corrections and conditional release within a context of trends in crime and criminal justice. A primary consideration in producing this overview was to present general statistical information in a "user friendly" way that will facilitate understanding by a broad audience. Accordingly, there are a number of features of this document that make it different from typical statistical reports.

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.

- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).

- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., "police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime") the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., "Police-reported crime rate has decreased since 1991").

- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.

- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

This is the sixth issue of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview. Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary a little depending on characteristics of the data set.

It is hoped that this document will serve as a useful source of statistical information on corrections and conditional release and assist the public in gaining a better understanding of these important components of the criminal justice system.

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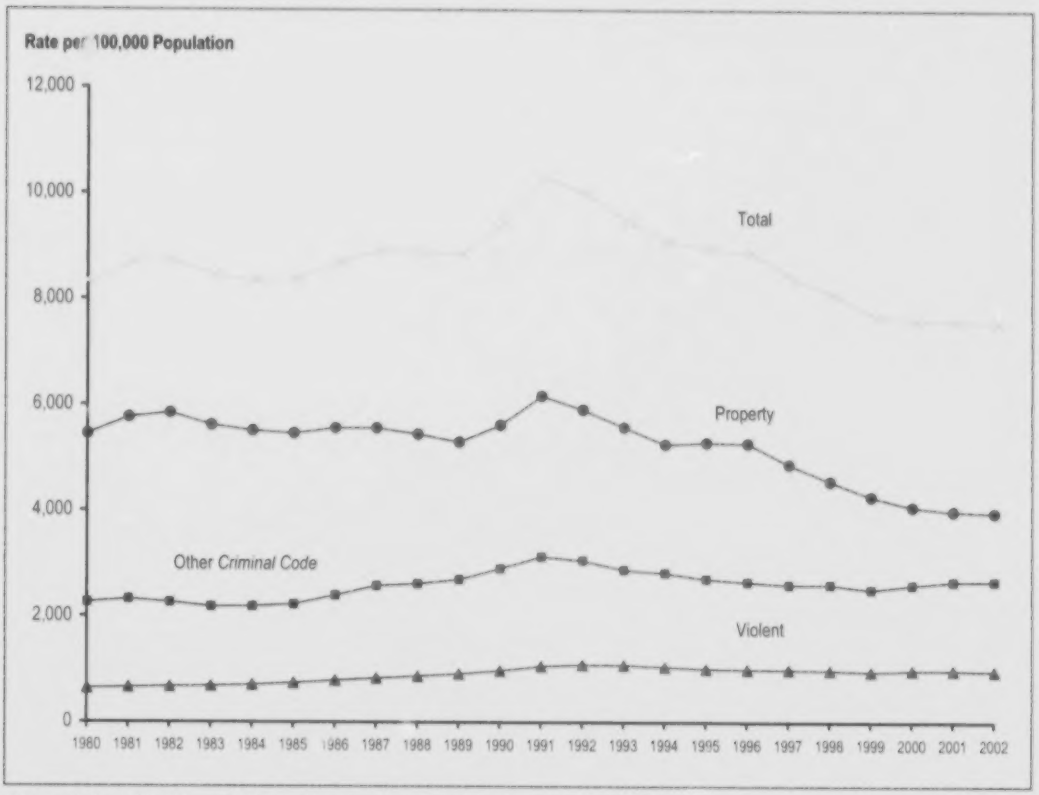
SECTION A.

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1991

Figure A1.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The crime rate increased during the 1980's, but has decreased slightly every year since 1991.
- Violent crime decreased from 1992 to 1999, increased slightly in 2000, and decreased in 2002.
- The property crime rate in 2002 was 27% lower than in 1980.

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure A6 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the *General Social Survey*), an alternative method of measuring crime.

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1991

Table A1

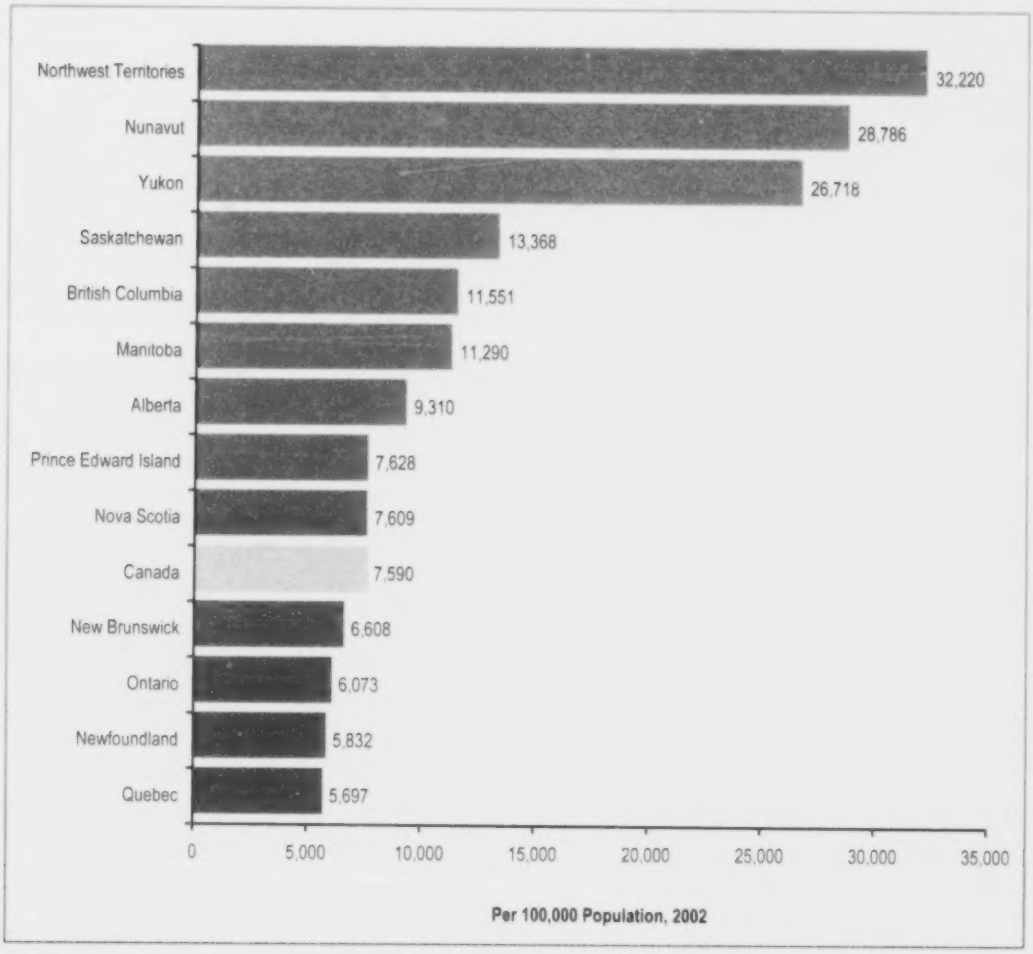
Year	Type of Offence			
	Property	Violent	Other CCC	Total
1980	5,444	636	2,263	**8,343**
1981	5,759	654	2,322	**8,736**
1982	5,840	671	2,262	**8,773**
1983	5,608	679	2,182	**8,470**
1984	5,501	701	2,185	**8,387**
1985	5,451	735	2,227	**8,413**
1986	5,550	785	2,392	**8,727**
1987	5,552	829	2,575	**8,956**
1988	5,438	868	2,612	**8,919**
1989	5,289	911	2,691	**8,891**
1990	5,611	973	2,900	**9,484**
1991	6,160	1,059	3,122	**10,342**
1992	5,902	1,084	3,051	**10,036**
1993	5,571	1,081	2,879	**9,531**
1994	5,250	1,046	2,817	**9,114**
1995	5,283	1,007	2,702	**8,993**
1996	5,264	1,000	2,650	**8,914**
1997	4,867	990	2,596	**8,453**
1998	4,555	979	2,602	**8,137**
1999	4,261	955	2,509	**7,725**
2000	4,067	981	2,593	**7,641**
2001	3,992	981	2,660	**7,633**
2002	3,960	965	2,664	**7,590**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER IN THE WEST AND ARE HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Figure A2



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories.
- The Canadian rate has decreased in the last five years.
- These general trends have been stable over time.

CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER IN THE WEST AND ARE HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Table A2

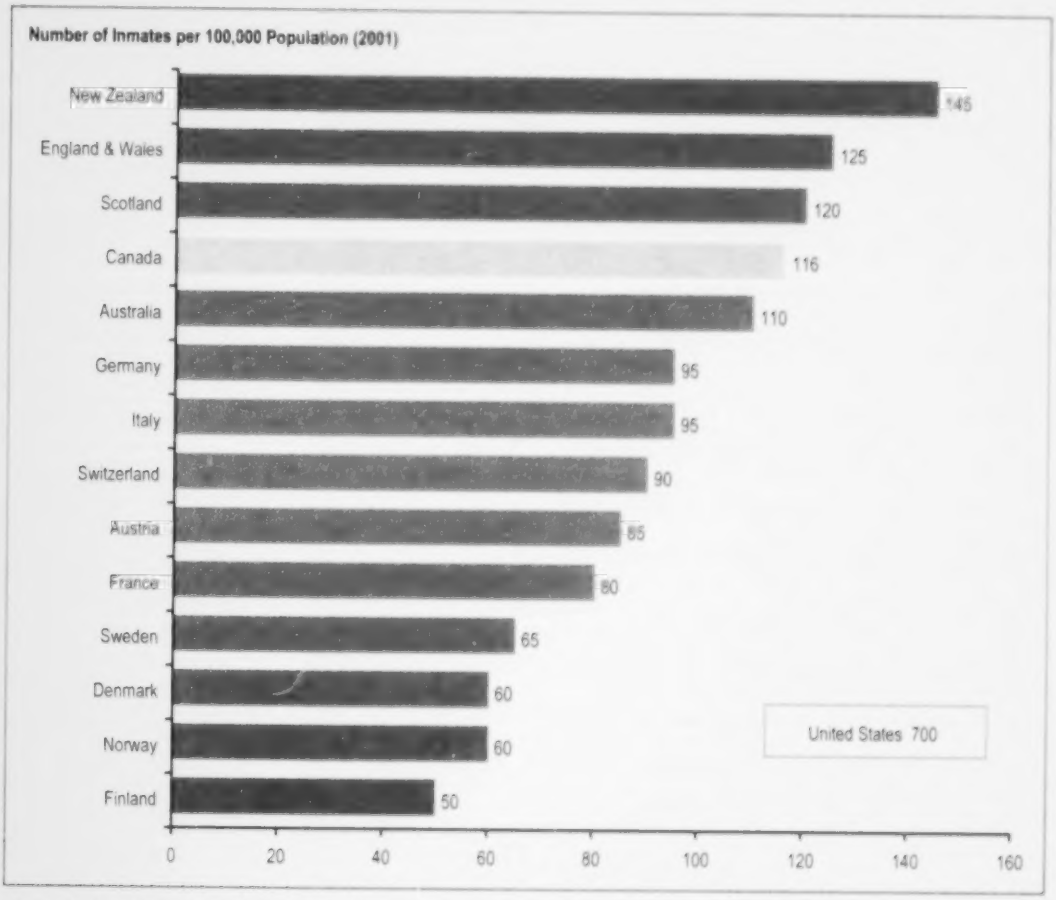
Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Newfoundland	5,791	5,563	5,733	5,656	5,832
Prince Edward Island	6,254	6,999	6,762	6,841	7,628
Nova Scotia	8,127	8,314	7,555	7,585	7,609
New Brunswick	6,771	6,807	6,550	6,453	6,608
Quebec	6,438	5,937	6,020	5,837	5,697
Ontario	7,030	6,497	6,402	6,216	6,073
Manitoba	10,625	10,583	10,755	11,381	11,290
Saskatchewan	12,477	12,181	12,768	13,503	13,368
Alberta	9,113	9,064	8,712	9,083	9,310
British Columbia	12,180	11,590	11,283	11,445	11,551
Yukon	18,098	19,551	23,640	24,628	26,718
Northwest Territories	25,060	24,413	28,231	30,289	32,220
Nunavut	20,471	18,194	20,943	25,399	28,786
Canada	**8,137**	**7,725**	**7,641**	**7,633**	**7,590**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
Rates exclude federal and provincial/territorial statutes and traffic offences.

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES

Figure A3.



Source: Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

- In 2001, the incarceration rate in Canada was 116 per 100,000 general population.
- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 700 per 100,000 general population in 2001.
- The incarceration rate decreased in Canada throughout the last five years.

Note:
The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population.
Different practice and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES

Table A3.

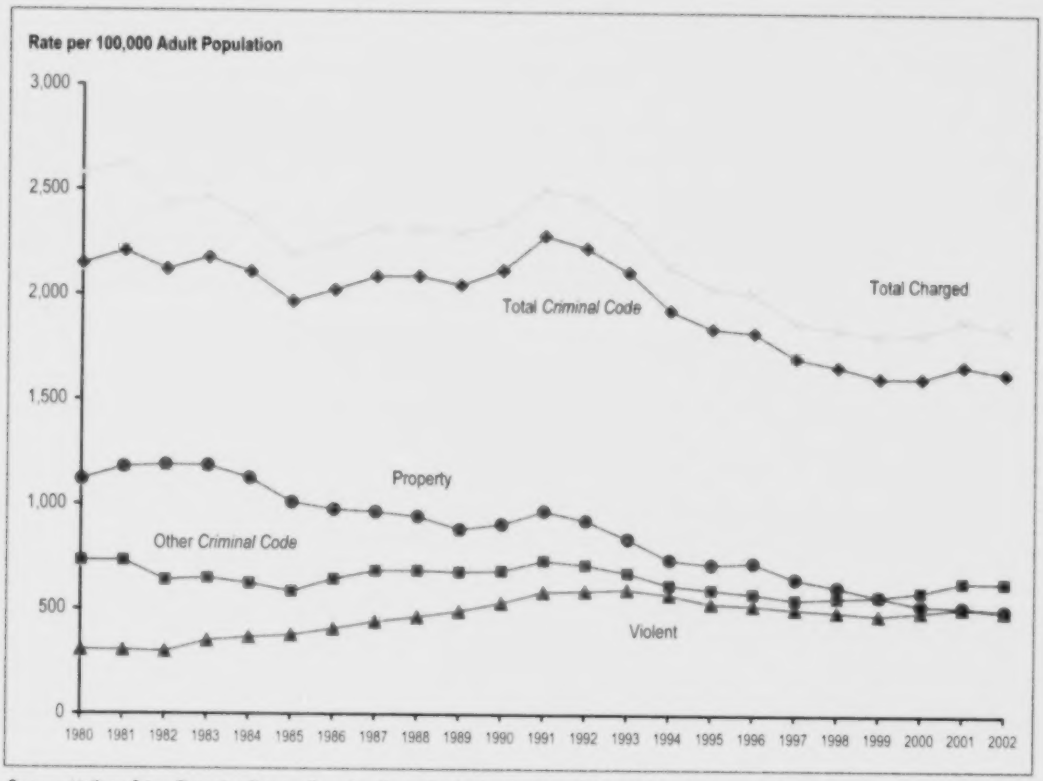
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States*	649	682	682	699	700
New Zealand	137	150	149	149	145
England & Wales	120	125	125	124	125
Scotland	119	119	118	115	120
Canada**	131	124	122	117	116
Australia	95	110	108	108	110
Germany	90	96	97	97	95
Italy	86	85	89	94	95
Switzerland	88	85	81	79	90
Austria	86	86	85	84	85
France	90	88	91	89	80
Sweden	59	60	59	64	65
Denmark	62	64	66	61	60
Norway	53	57	56	--	60
Finland	56	54	46	52	50

Source: Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e., youths are excluded).
**Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2001 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Figure A4.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of adults charged declined from 1991 to 1999, increased slightly in 2000 and 2001, and decreased in 2002. This trend was similar for men and women.
- The rate of adult men charged for violent crimes decreased from 1993 to 2000, increased slightly in 2001 and decreased in 2002. This trend was similar for men and women (refer to the *Uniform Crime Reporting Survey* for more detailed information).

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.
Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Employment Insurance Act*.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Table A4.

	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		
	Violent	Property	Other CCC	Total CCC	Drugs	Other*	**Total Charged****
1980	301	1,114	728	2,143	338	97	**2,578**
1981	301	1,175	728	2,203	330	98	**2,631**
1982	295	1,184	636	2,115	235	86	**2,436**
1983	347	1,182	645	2,174	218	82	**2,473**
1984	363	1,122	620	2,104	203	57	**2,364**
1985	374	1,007	582	1,963	194	41	**2,199**
1986	405	974	642	2,021	190	43	**2,254**
1987	439	962	683	2,085	198	40	**2,323**
1988	462	941	684	2,087	195	43	**2,324**
1989	489	880	677	2,046	217	44	**2,307**
1990	529	905	683	2,117	198	38	**2,353**
1991	582	969	732	2,282	194	40	**2,516**
1992	587	924	713	2,224	198	50	**2,472**
1993	596	838	676	2,110	183	51	**2,344**
1994	573	738	618	1,929	178	42	**2,149**
1995	529	717	596	1,842	170	36	**2,048**
1996	522	725	577	1,824	171	29	**2,024**
1997	505	649	550	1,704	157	26	**1,887**
1998	492	612	559	1,663	167	23	**1,853**
1999	477	567	567	1,611	184	29	**1,825**
2000	494	526	590	1,609	197	26	**1,833**
2001	514	519	635	1,668	201	28	**1,898**
2002	498	502	633	1,632	198	28	**1,859**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

Rates are based on 100,000 population, 18 years of age and older.

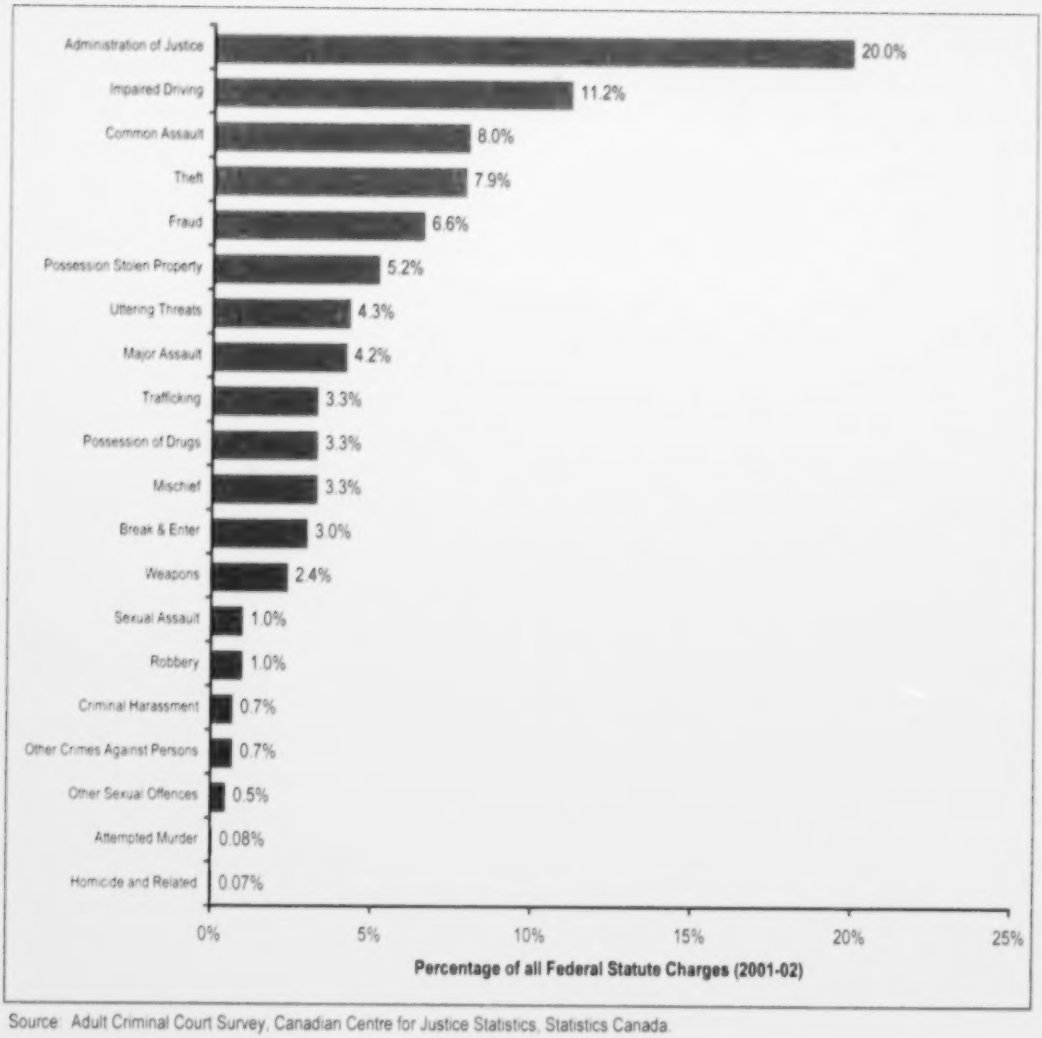
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

*Examples of other Federal Statutes include: the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Employment Insurance Act*.

**Total charged excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 20% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5.



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Administration of justice charges (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) account for 20% of charges.
- Apart from charges of administration of justice, impaired driving is the most frequent federal statute charge in adult provincial criminal courts.

Note:
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as Manitoba and Nunavut are not included. These data do not include data from superior courts.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 20% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5.

Type of Charge	Federal Statute Charges					
	1999-00		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Crimes Against the Person	**177,378**	**22.26**	**181,317**	**22.63**	**227,085**	**23.01**
Homicide and Related	486	0.06	490	0.06	645	0.07
Attempted Murder	605	0.08	489	0.06	747	0.08
Robbery	8,066	1.01	7,779	0.97	10,167	1.03
Sexual Assault	8,691	1.09	8,109	1.01	9,987	1.01
Other Sexual Offences	5,175	0.65	4,966	0.62	5,365	0.54
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	33,055	4.15	33,719	4.21	41,005	4.16
Common Assault (Level 1)	60,580	7.60	62,572	7.81	79,307	8.04
Uttering Threats	32,068	4.02	32,842	4.10	42,309	4.29
Criminal Harassment	4,937	0.62	5,116	0.64	6,580	0.67
Weapons	18,031	2.26	19,227	2.40	23,914	2.42
Other Crimes Against Persons	5,684	0.71	6,008	0.75	7,059	0.72
Crimes Against Property	**218,593**	**27.43**	**209,766**	**26.18**	**257,352**	**26.08**
Theft	60,206	7.55	57,221	7.14	77,535	7.86
Break and Enter	29,530	3.71	26,551	3.31	29,469	2.99
Fraud	60,200	7.55	58,020	7.24	65,267	6.61
Mischief	24,765	3.11	25,861	3.23	32,050	3.25
Possession of Stolen Property	41,537	5.21	40,204	5.02	50,824	5.15
Other Property Crimes	2,355	0.30	1,909	0.24	2,207	0.22
Administration of Justice	**145,231**	**18.22**	**155,110**	**19.36**	**197,120**	**19.98**
Fail to Appear	18,551	2.33	17,755	2.22	23,038	2.33
Breach of probation	45,898	5.76	50,548	6.31	66,815	6.77
Unlawfully at large	8,450	1.06	8,549	1.07	7,424	0.75
Fail to Comply with Order	67,335	8.45	73,230	9.14	94,502	9.58
Other Admin. Justice	4,997	0.63	5,028	0.63	5,341	0.54
Other *Criminal Code*	**51,274**	**6.43**	**53,214**	**6.64**	**63,166**	**6.40**
Prostitution	4,925	0.62	4,523	0.56	4,069	0.41
Distributing the Peace	4,918	0.62	4,973	0.62	6,348	0.64
Residual *Criminal Code*	41,431	5.20	43,718	5.46	52,749	5.35
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**114,121**	**14.32**	**108,276**	**13.52**	**129,270**	**13.10**
Impaired Driving	98,212	12.32	92,840	11.59	110,118	11.16
Other CC Traffic	15,909	2.00	15,436	1.93	19,152	1.94
Other Federal Statutes	**90,380**	**11.34**	**93,415**	**11.66**	**112,829**	**11.43**
Drug Possession	21,372	2.68	24,110	3.01	32,794	3.32
Drug Trafficking	19,325	2.42	20,337	2.54	32,955	3.34
Residual Federal Statutes	49,683	6.24	48,968	6.11	47,080	4.77
Total Offences	**796,977**	**100.00**	**801,098**	**100.00**	**986,822**	**100.00**

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

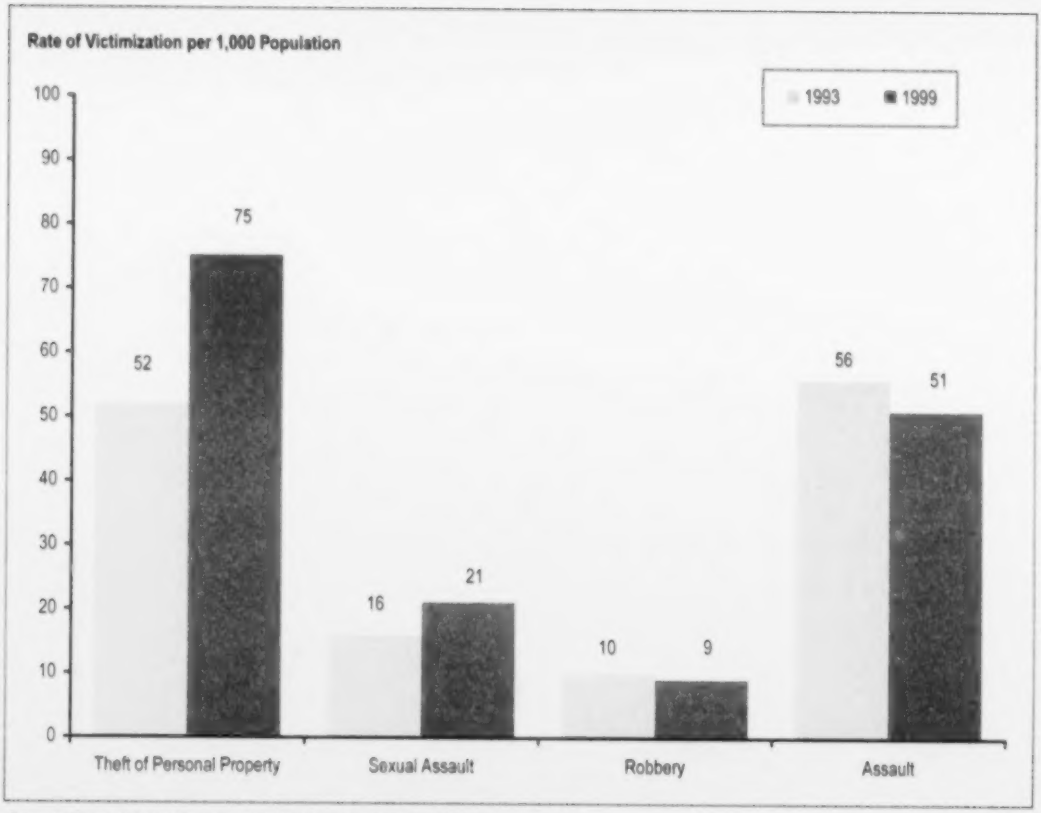
Note:

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for 1999-00 and 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba and Nunavut for 2001-02. These data do not include data from superior courts.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure A6.



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999*.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 1999 than in 1993.
- In 1999, 25% of Canadians aged 15 or older were victims of at least one crime in the previous year. This was up from 23% in 1993.
- In all, there were an estimated 8.3 million victimization incidents in 1999.

Note:
*The next *General Social Survey* that will include a victimization component is expected in 2005.
Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table A6.

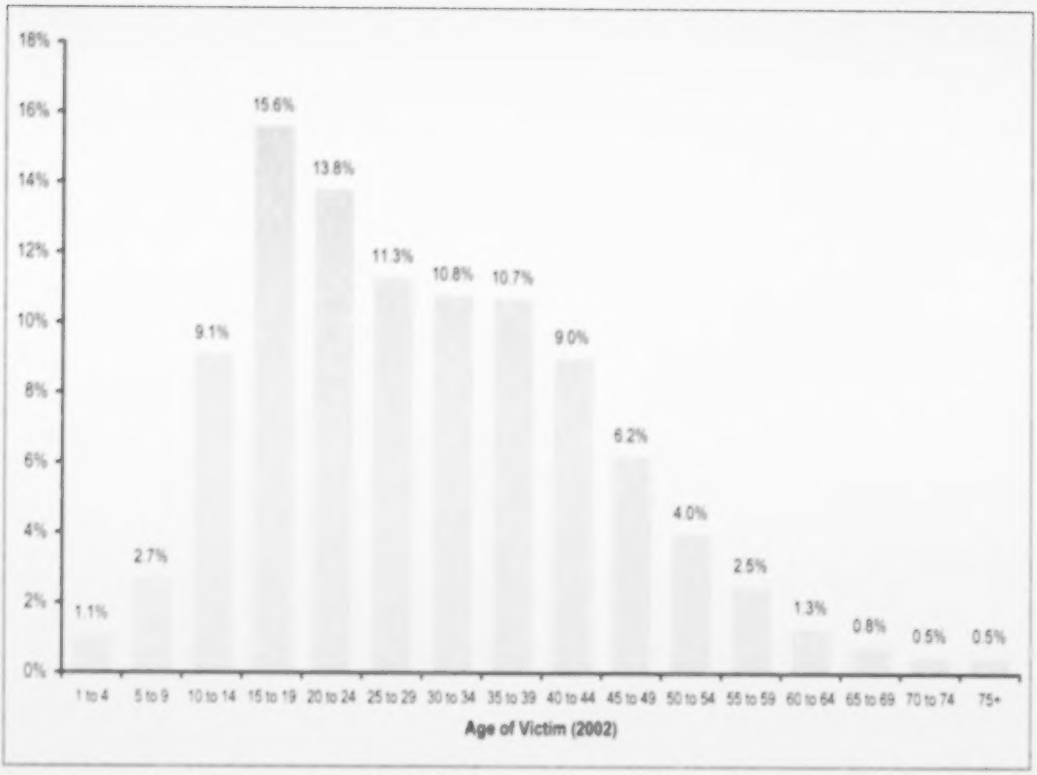
Type of Incident	Year	
	1993	1999
Theft of Personal Property	52	75
Sexual Assault	16	21
Robbery	10	9
Assault	56	51
Total % of Victimization	23%	25%

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999*.

Note:
*The next *General Social Survey* that will include a victimization component is expected in 2005.
Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure A7.



Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- More than half (53.6%) of all victims of violent crime are under the age of 30, whereas 39.0% of the population is under the age of 30.
- Older Canadians (aged 65 and older) have low levels of violent victimization (1.8%), and account for 12.7% of the population.
- Females aged 10 to 19 years were less likely to be victims of violent crime than males of the same age, while females aged 20 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.
These data were reported by 123 police services representing 59% of the national volume of crime.
The data are not nationally representative.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table A7. 2002

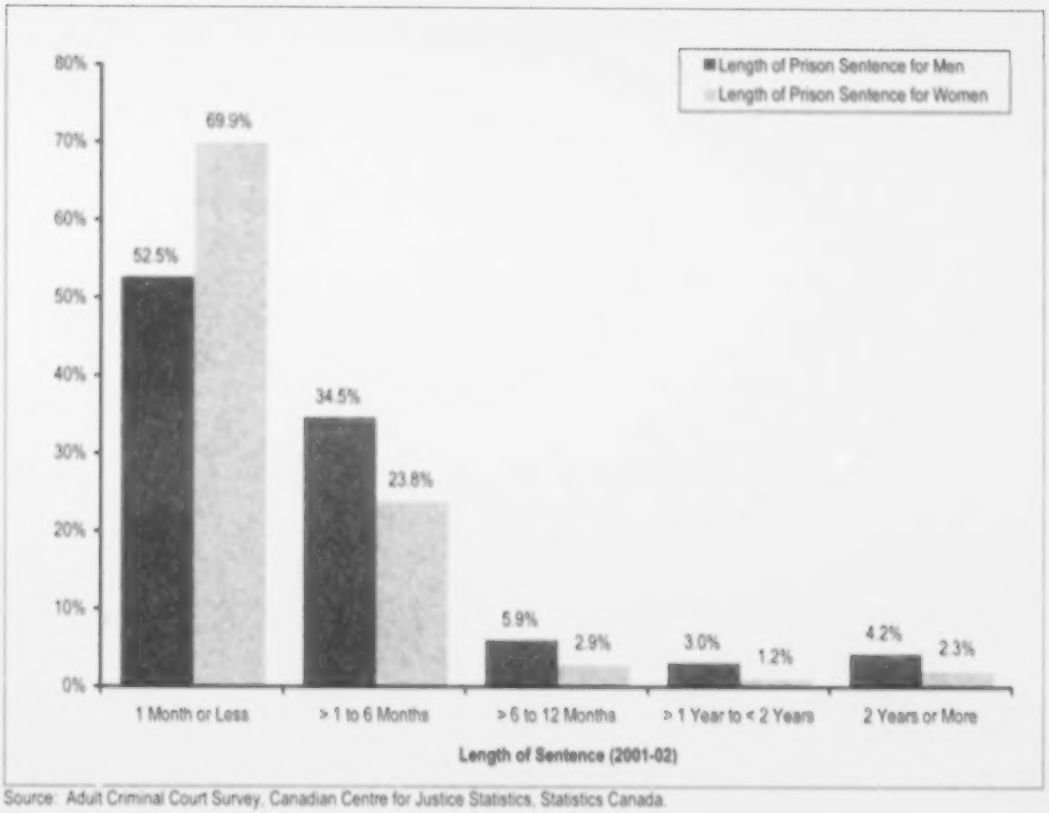
Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 to 4 years	1,112	1.0	1,281	1.2	2,393	1.1
5 to 9 years	3,154	2.8	2,883	2.6	6,037	2.7
10 to 14 years	11,020	9.9	9,333	8.4	20,353	9.1
15 to 19 years	18,066	16.2	16,698	15.0	34,764	15.6
20 to 24 years	14,497	13.0	16,170	14.5	30,667	13.8
25 to 29 years	12,207	10.9	12,918	11.6	25,125	11.3
30 to 34 years	11,406	10.2	12,574	11.3	23,980	10.8
35 to 39 years	11,144	10.0	12,795	11.5	23,939	10.7
40 to 44 years	9,677	8.7	10,486	9.4	20,163	9.0
45 to 49 years	7,132	6.4	6,766	6.1	13,898	6.2
50 to 54 years	4,999	4.5	4,015	3.6	9,014	4.0
55 to 59 years	3,191	2.9	2,276	2.0	5,467	2.5
60 to 64 years	1,770	1.6	1,223	1.1	2,993	1.3
65 to 69 years	1,042	0.9	705	0.6	1,747	0.8
70 to 74 years	591	0.5	529	0.5	1,120	0.5
75+ years	502	0.5	723	0.6	1,225	0.5
Total	**111,510**	**100.0**	**111,375**	**100.0**	**222,885**	**100.0**

Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Excludes 5,317 cases where age was unknown, 564 cases where sex was unknown and 218 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A8.



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Over half (53.7%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult provincial courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (69.9%) of women and half of men (52.5%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 93.7% of women and 87.0% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 4.1% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8.

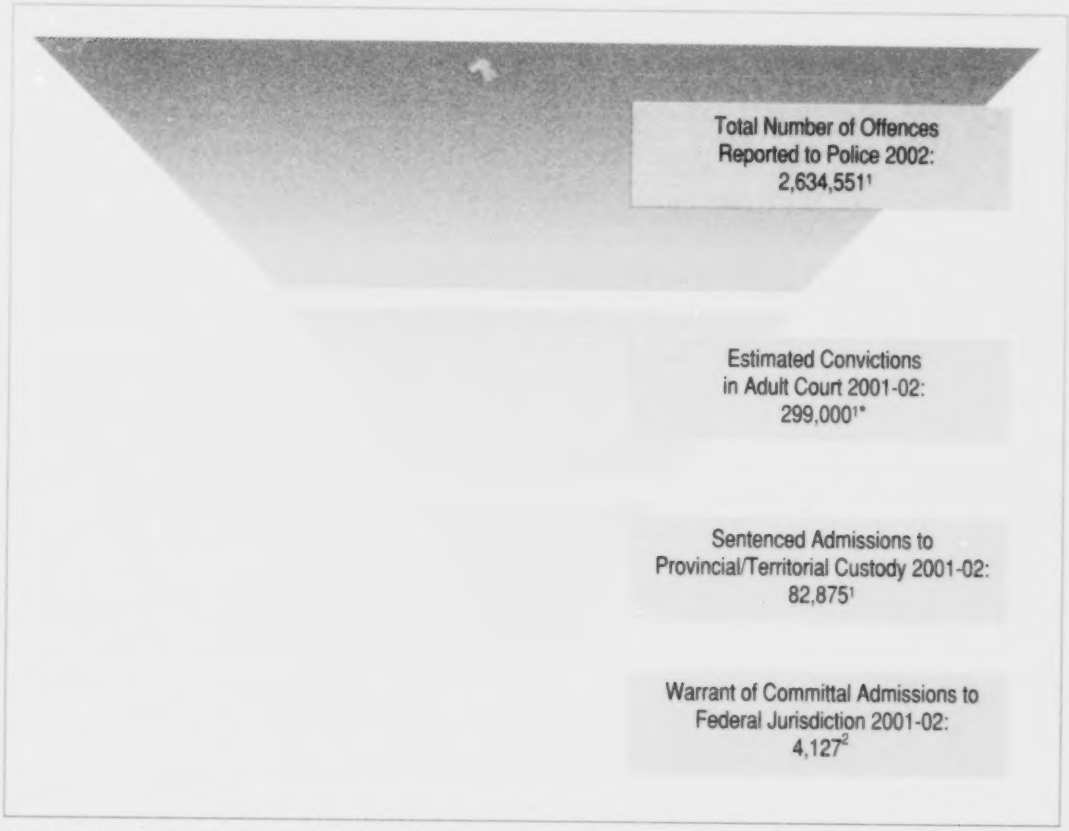
Length of Prison Sentence	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	Percentage				
1 Month or Less					
Women	67.9	67.0	66.3	67.2	69.9
Men	48.8	48.2	49.1	50.7	52.5
Total	**49.3**	**48.6**	**49.9**	**51.8**	**53.7**
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.1	23.8
Men	37.8	37.9	37.2	35.6	34.5
Total	**37.1**	**37.1**	**36.4**	**34.8**	**33.6**
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.9
Men	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9
Total	**6.8**	**6.7**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**5.7**
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2
Men	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0
Total	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**2.9**
2 Years or More					
Women	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3
Men	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2
Total	**3.4**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.1**

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as not all provinces and territories have participated each year.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9


Total Number of Offences Reported to Police 2002: 2,634,551[1]
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court 2001-02: 299,000[1*]
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody 2001-02: 82,875[1]
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Jurisdiction 2001-02: 4,127[2]

Source: [1]Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; [2]Correctional Service Canada

- There were about 2.6 million crimes reported to police in 2002.
- During 2001-02, 4,127 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
*Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage in 2001-02 and 80% coverage in previous years), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure only includes provincial court convictions.

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Reported to Police 2002:
2,634,551[1]

Estimated Convictions
in Adult Court 2001-02:
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RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A9

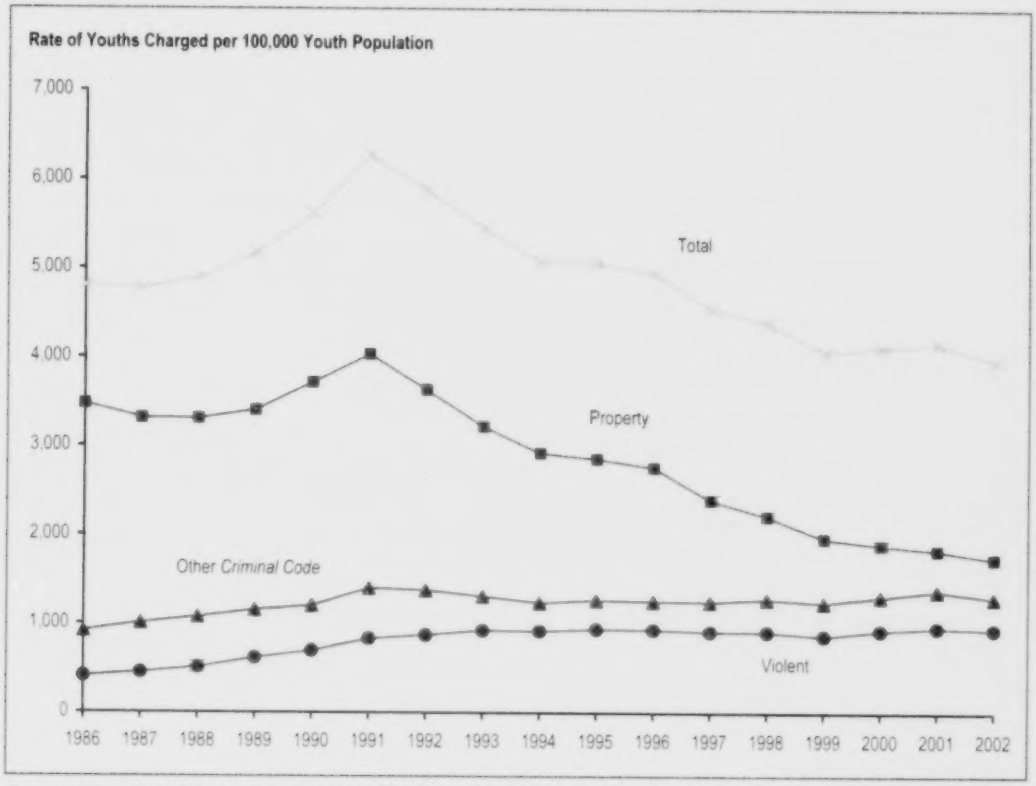
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police[1]	2,709,047	2,593,565	2,587,891	2,622,453	2,634,551
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court*[1]	313,000	301,000	285,000	284,000	299,000
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody[1]	98,628	93,045	86,885	80,928	82,875
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities[2]	4,419	4,645	4,352	4,280	4,127

Source: [1]Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. [2]Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
*Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage in 2001-02 and 80% coverage in previous years), rounded to the nearest thousand.

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Figure A10.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- Overall, the rate of youth charged increased during the period from 1987 to 1991, decreased from 1991 to 1999, increased slightly in 2000 and 2001, and decreased in 2002.
- Charges for violent crime by males decreased from 1995 to 1999, increased in 2000 and 2001, and decreased again in 2002. For females, the rate increased from 1994 to 1998, decreased in 1999, and is now increasing again.
- The rate of youth charged with property offences decreased each year between 1991 and 2002. The rate for male youth charged with property offences has decreased since 1991, while the rate for female youth decreased from 1991 to 1999 and has remained stable during the last four years.

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.
In 2002, half of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Table A10.

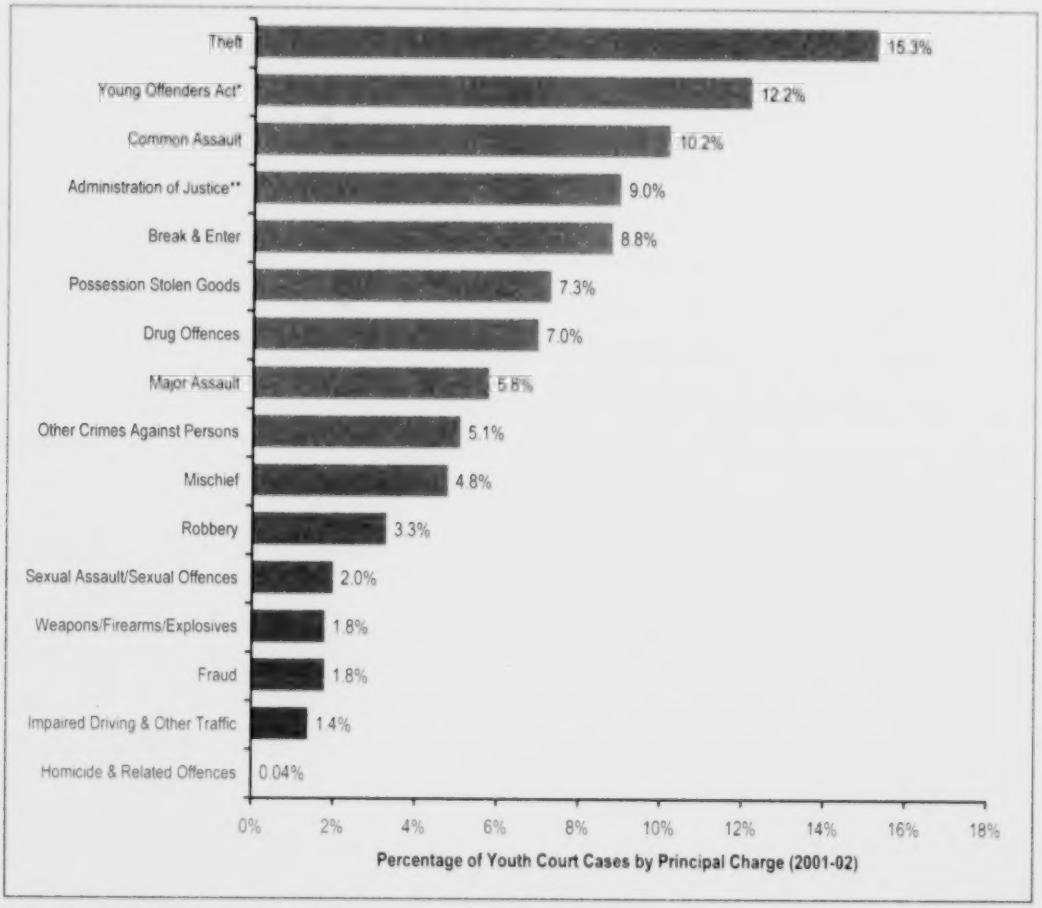
Year	Type of Offence											
	Violent			Property			Other CCC			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	**Total**
1986	156	649	409	1,172	5,669	3,477	283	1,526	920	1,612	7,844	**4,807**
1987	170	717	450	1,009	5,419	3,312	322	1,662	1,008	1,591	7,798	**4,770**
1988	209	794	509	1,112	5,395	3,306	353	1,760	1,074	1,674	7,949	**4,889**
1989	246	964	614	1,238	5,455	3,401	387	1,879	1,153	1,872	8,298	**5,168**
1990	299	1,071	695	1,396	5,906	3,712	381	1,980	1,202	2,075	8,957	**5,609**
1991	349	1,290	832	1,564	6,367	4,031	473	2,270	1,396	2,386	9,927	**6,259**
1992	383	1,328	869	1,521	5,617	3,627	504	2,198	1,373	2,408	9,142	**5,870**
1993	450	1,367	921	1,390	4,944	3,217	483	2,083	1,305	2,323	8,395	**5,444**
1994	426	1,381	917	1,243	4,509	2,921	441	1,982	1,233	2,110	7,872	**5,071**
1995	444	1,410	940	1,306	4,319	2,854	492	1,990	1,262	2,242	7,720	**5,056**
1996	452	1,386	932	1,256	4,183	2,759	522	1,937	1,249	2,230	7,506	**4,939**
1997	473	1,321	909	1,069	3,644	2,391	536	1,913	1,243	2,078	6,878	**4,543**
1998	475	1,314	906	1,004	3,350	2,209	571	1,936	1,272	2,050	6,600	**4,386**
1999	444	1,256	861	906	2,957	1,959	540	1,889	1,233	1,890	6,103	**4,053**
2000	481	1,343	924	900	2,821	1,886	572	1,994	1,302	1,952	6,159	**4,112**
2001	507	1,381	956	911	2,697	1,828	634	2,071	1,372	2,052	6,148	**4,155**
2002	512	1,333	934	901	2,520	1,732	598	1,945	1,290	2,011	5,797	**3,956**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates for "Total" are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).
Rates for "Females" are based on 100,000 female youth population (12 to 17 years) and rates for "Males" are based on 100,000 male youth population (12 to 17 years).

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A11



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Murders, homicides and related offences account for 0.04% of all youth court cases.
- Female young offenders account for 21.6% of all cases, but for 32.0% of common assaults (*Youth Court Survey*, Statistics Canada).

Note:

**Young Offenders Act* offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody, and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large.

**The Administration of Justice category includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, breach of recognizance, escape and unlawfully at large.

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A11

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Crimes Against the Person					
Common Assault	9,438	9,671	9,019	9,229	8,708
Major Assault	4,835	4,910	4,748	4,791	4,948
Robbery	3,450	3,327	3,032	2,714	2,789
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	1,587	1,588	1,539	1,610	1,518
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,831	1,801	1,653	1,761	1,698
Homicide and Related Offences	59	37	51	38	31
Other Crimes Against the Person	3,322	3,458	3,929	4,141	4,336
Crimes Against Property					
Theft	16,967	15,234	13,667	13,611	13,103
Break and Enter	11,914	11,021	9,088	8,223	7,522
Possession of Stolen Goods	8,102	7,215	6,583	6,452	6,243
Mischief	4,590	4,393	3,994	4,213	4,128
Fraud	1,701	1,784	1,730	1,653	1,578
Other Crimes Against Property	475	501	456	542	512
Administration of Justice					
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	1,863	1,642	1,382	1,340	1,249
Other Administration of Justice*	6,628	6,512	6,169	6,577	6,449
Other *Criminal Code*					
Prostitution	100	86	74	44	24
Disturbing the Peace	458	479	449	419	424
Impaired Driving / Other *CC* traffic	1,411	1,240	1,238	1,166	1,211
Residual *Criminal Code*	2,975	2,638	2,504	2,433	2,559
Other Federal Statutes**					
Drug Possession	2,574	2,725	3,107	3,773	4,058
Drug Trafficking	1,497	1,575	1,849	1,994	2,000
Young Offenders Act***	11,142	10,916	11,217	10,766	10,414
Residual Federal Statutes	242	114	122	127	138
Total	**97,161**	**92,867**	**87,600**	**87,617**	**85,640**

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:

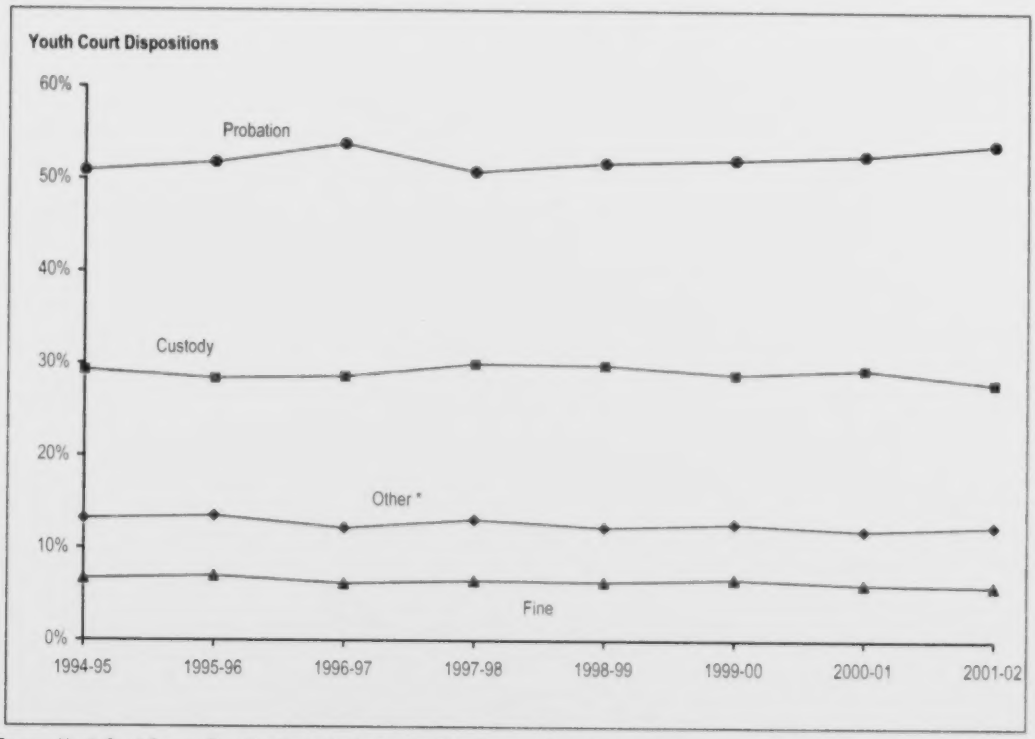
*"Other Administration of Justice" includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance.

**The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, which replaced both the *Narcotic Control Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*, came into effect in May 1997.

****Young Offenders Act* offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody, and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Figure A12.



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The use of probation for young offenders consistently accounted for over one-half of youth court dispositions during the period from 1994-95 to 2001-02.
- The use of open custody dispositions has decreased slightly since 1994-95, while the use of secure custody dispositions increased.
- Community service order dispositions remained stable, between 6% and 7%, since 1994-95.
- Female young offenders are more likely to receive a community disposition whereas males are more likely to receive a custody disposition.

Note:

*"Other" includes community service order, compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counseling programs.

Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designated as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. In secure custody facilities, often called Youth Detention Centres, the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly controlled.

When a case has more than one charge, it is categorized according to the "most serious disposition" that results from the charges.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Table A12

Type of Case	Gender	Year				
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
		Percentage				
Probation	Women	56.0	56.7	56.6	57.6	57.5
	Men	49.4	50.4	51.0	51.3	52.9
	Total	**50.7**	**51.7**	**52.1**	**52.6**	**53.8**
Open Custody	Women	13.4	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.0
	Men	15.7	15.4	14.8	14.9	13.5
	Total	**15.2**	**14.9**	**14.2**	**14.4**	**13.0**
Secure Custody	Women	10.3	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.3
	Men	15.8	15.9	15.5	15.9	15.8
	Total	**14.7**	**14.9**	**14.6**	**15.0**	**14.9**
Fine	Women	5.1	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.7
	Men	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.2
	Total	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**5.9**
Other*	Women	15.3	14.8	15.6	13.9	15.5
	Men	12.4	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.6
	Total	**13.0**	**12.2**	**12.6**	**11.9**	**12.4**

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:

*"Other" includes community service order, compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counseling programs.

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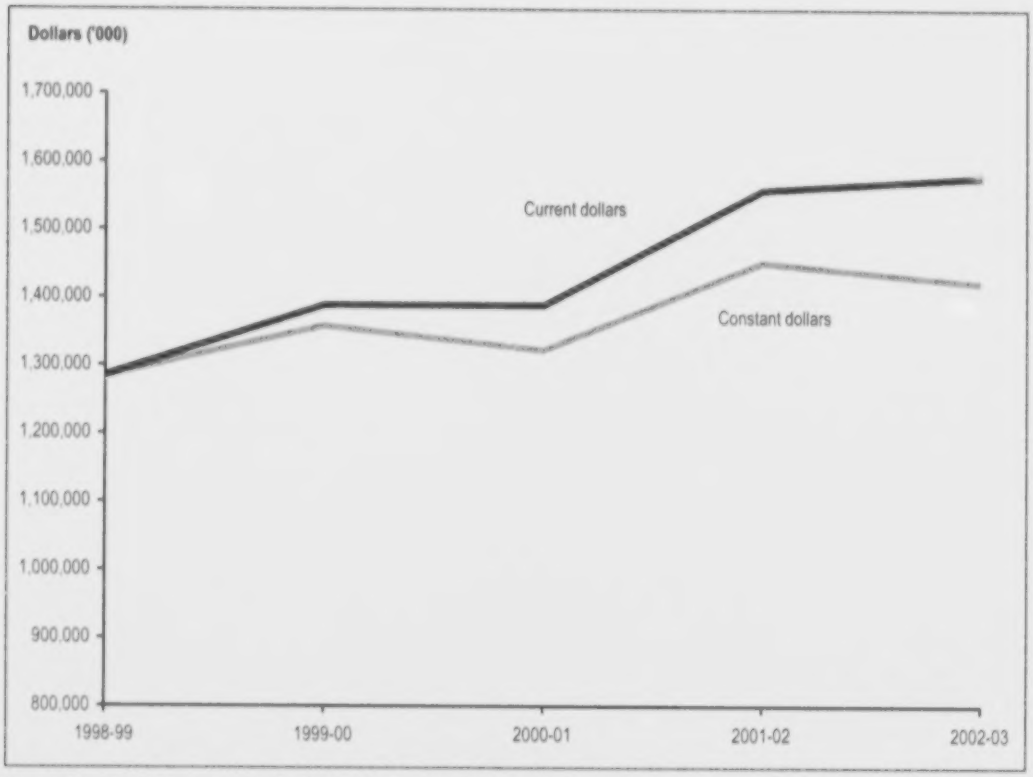
SECTION B.

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Figure B1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

- In 2002-03, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totalled about $1.57 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in current dollars, increased 23% from 1998-99 to 2002-03, while in constant dollars the increase over this time period was 11%.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totalled just over $1.18 billion in 2001-02 (see *Adult Correctional Services Survey*, Statistics Canada).

Note:
Federal expenditures on corrections include the spending by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB). The expenditures for the CSC include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).
Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992 = 100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1998-98, using annual fiscally adjusted Consumer Price Index values.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 1998-99 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	$'000			$	$'000			$
1998-99								
NPB	26,100	--	26,100	0.86	26,100	--	26,100	0.86
CSC	1,118,291	137,265	1,255,556	41.51	1,118,291	137,265	1,255,556	41.51
Total	1,144,391	137,265	1,281,656	42.37	1,144,391	137,265	1,281,656	42.37
1999-00								
NPB	28,300	--	28,300	0.93	27,686	--	27,686	0.91
CSC	1,245,428	111,291	1,356,719	44.48	1,218,427	108,878	1,327,305	43.52
Total	1,273,728	111,291	1,385,019	45.41	1,246,113	108,878	1,354,991	44.43
2000-01								
NPB	30,900	--	30,900	1.00	29,432	--	29,432	0.96
CSC	1,239,830	114,597	1,354,427	44.02	1,180,946	109,154	1,290,101	41.93
Total	1,270,730	114,597	1,385,327	45.02	1,210,378	109,154	1,319,533	42.89
2001-02								
NPB	34,500	--	34,500	1.11	32,127	--	32,127	1.03
CSC	1,390,096	130,137	1,520,233	48.91	1,294,475	121,185	1,415,660	45.55
Total	1,424,596	130,137	1,554,733	50.02	1,326,602	121,185	1,447,787	46.58
2002-03								
NPB	36,500	--	36,500	1.16	32,859	--	32,859	1.05
CSC	1,412,455	125,955	1,538,410	48.97	1,271,562	113,391	1,384,953	44.09
Total	1,448,955	125,955	1,574,910	50.13	1,304,421	113,391	1,417,812	45.14

Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

Note:

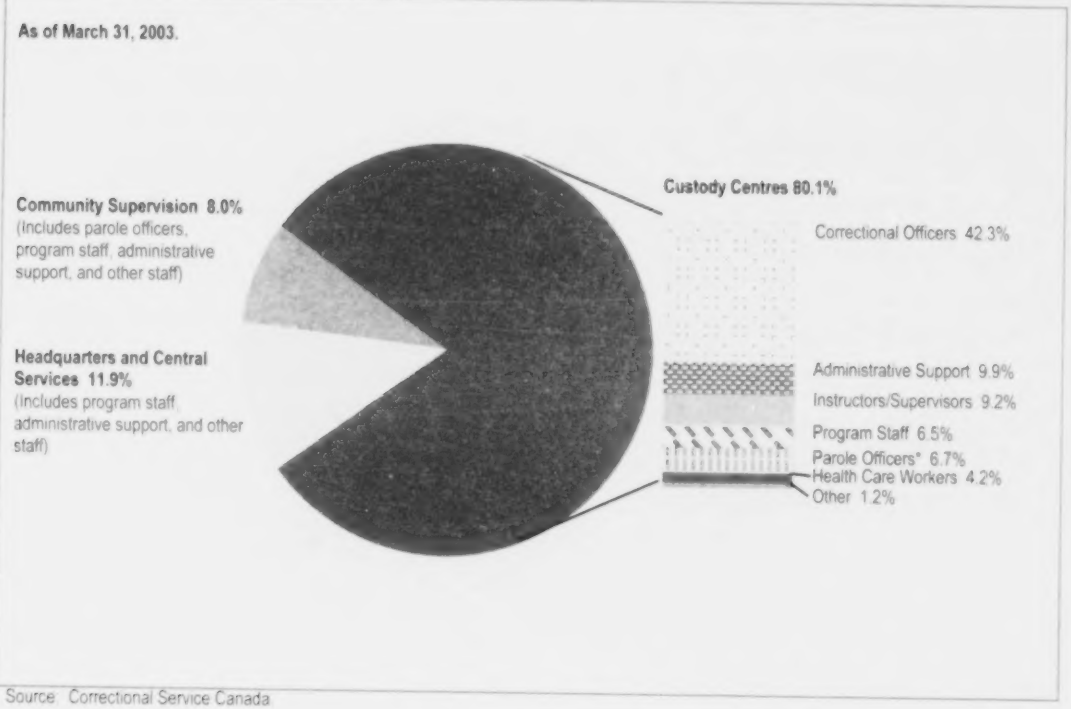
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

Per capita cost is calculated by dividing the total expenditures by the total Canadian population and thus represents the cost per Canadian for federal correctional services.

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992 = 100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1998-99, using annual fiscally adjusted Consumer Price Index values.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2


As of March 31, 2003.
Community Supervision 8.0%
(Includes parole officers, program staff, administrative support, and other staff)
Headquarters and Central Services 11.9%
(Includes program staff, administrative support, and other staff)
Custody Centres 80.1%
Correctional Officers 42.3%
Administrative Support 9.9%
Instructors/Supervisors 9.2%
Program Staff 6.5%
Parole Officers* 6.7%
Health Care Workers 4.2%
Other 1.2%

Source: Correctional Service Canada

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 16,000.
- Approximately 80% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

Note:
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

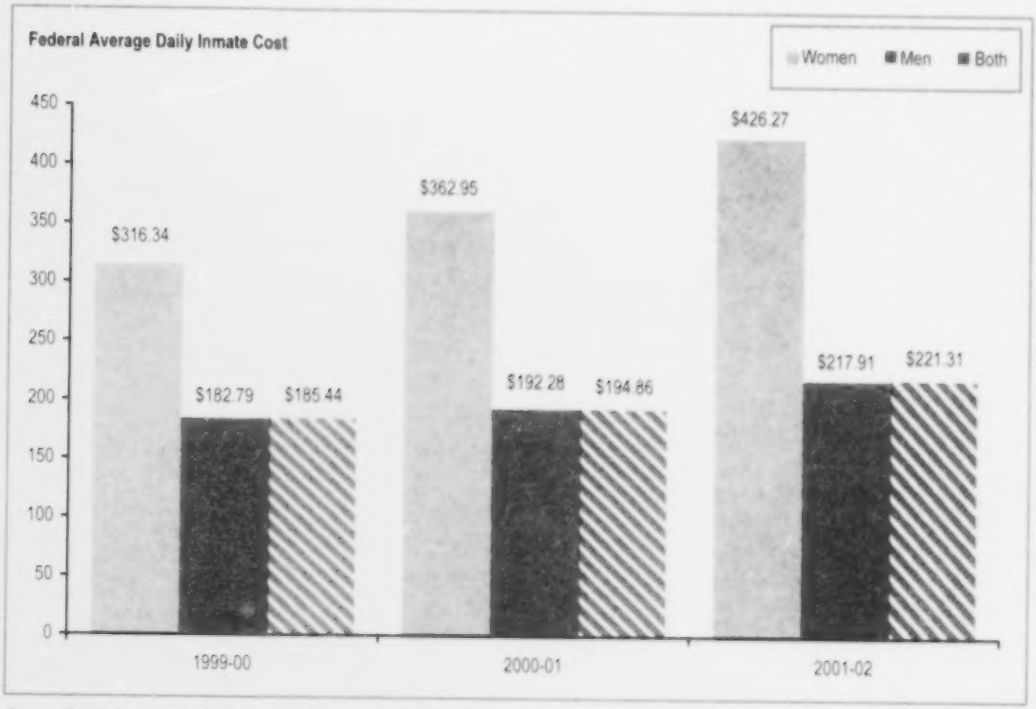
Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	**1,901**	**11.9**
Administrative Support	1,115	7.0
Program Staff	425	2.7
Other	153	1.0
Correctional Officers	18	0.1
Health Care Workers	72	0.5
Instructors / Supervisors	39	0.2
Parole Officers	79	0.5
Custody Centres	**12,744**	**80.1**
Correctional Officers	6,735	42.3
Administrative Support	1,582	9.9
Instructors / Supervisors	1,469	9.2
Program Staff	1,030	6.5
Parole Officers*	1,070	6.7
Health Care Workers	674	4.2
Other	184	1.2
Community Supervision	**1,268**	**8.0**
Parole Officers	798	5.0
Administrative Support	384	2.4
Program Staff	54	0.3
Correctional Officers	20	0.1
Other	8	0.05
Health Care Workers	4	0.03
Total	**15,913**	**100.0**

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:
These numbers include all indeterminate, term and casual employees active as of March 31, 2003.
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3.



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from $185.44 in 1999-00 to $221.31 in 2001-02.
- In 2001-02, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was $80,780 per year, up from $67,685 per year in 1999-00. In 2001-02, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in penitentiary was $79,538 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in penitentiary was $155,589.
- In 2001-02, the daily cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was much higher for female offenders than for male offenders ($426.27 and $217.91, respectively).
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary ($18,678 per year versus $80,780 per year).

Note:
The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries, and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).
In 2001-2002, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. In addition, the cost of maintaining a woman in penitentiary now includes the cost of maximum security units for women, co-located within institutions for men.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Table B3

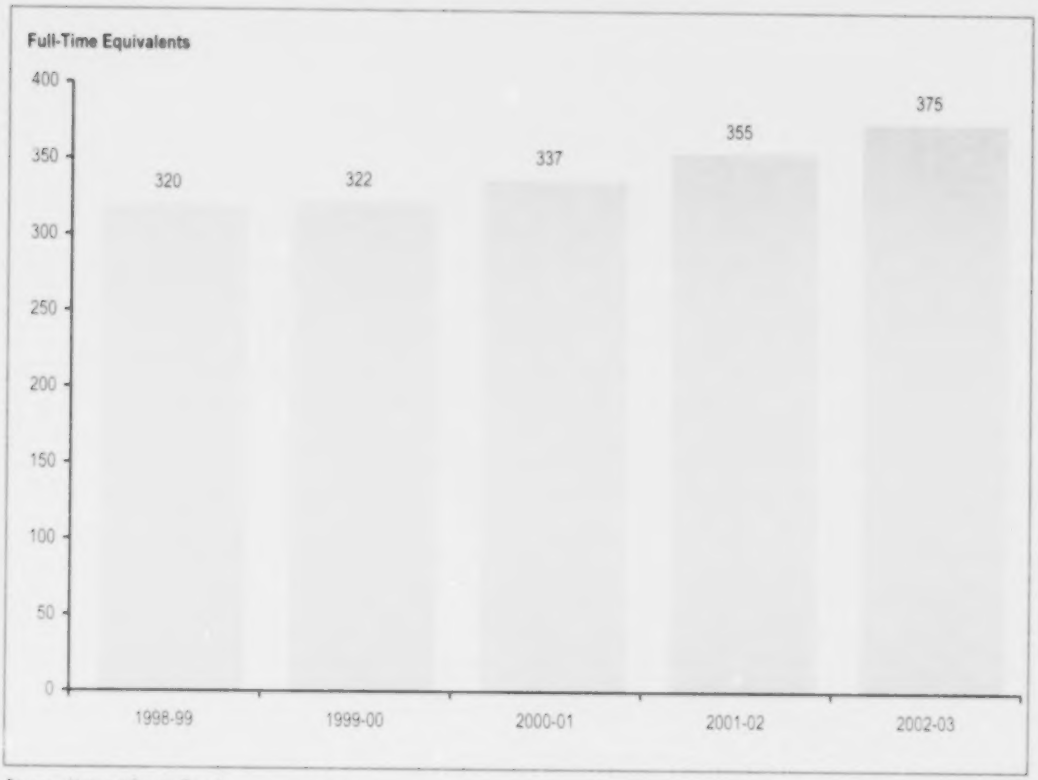
Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	$	$	$
Incarcerated Offenders			
Maximum Security (males only)	96,740	98,904	108,277
Medium Security (males only)	60,673	63,931	71,894
Minimum Security (males only)	53,634	57,912	69,178
Women's Facilities	115,465	132,475	155,589
Exchange of Services Agreements	--	55,987	56,630
Total	67,685	71,125	80,780
Offenders in the Community	15,317	16,804	18,678
TOTAL	52,597	56,171	62,115

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada

Note:
Exchange of Services Agreements are agreements that the Correctional Service of Canada has with the provinces and territories to cover costs associated with the provinces and territories providing services to federal offenders.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED

Figure B4



Source: National Parole Board

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board has increased over the past five years.

Note:
Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED

Table B4.

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Business Lines					
Conditional Release	224	222	231	240	289
Clemency and Pardons	26	26	26	35	34
Corporate Management	70	74	80	80	52
Total	**320**	**322**	**337**	**355**	**375**
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	44	45	41	42	42
Part-time Board Members	16	15	15	14	14
Staff	260	262	281	299	319
Total	**320**	**322**	**337**	**355**	**375**

Source: National Parole Board

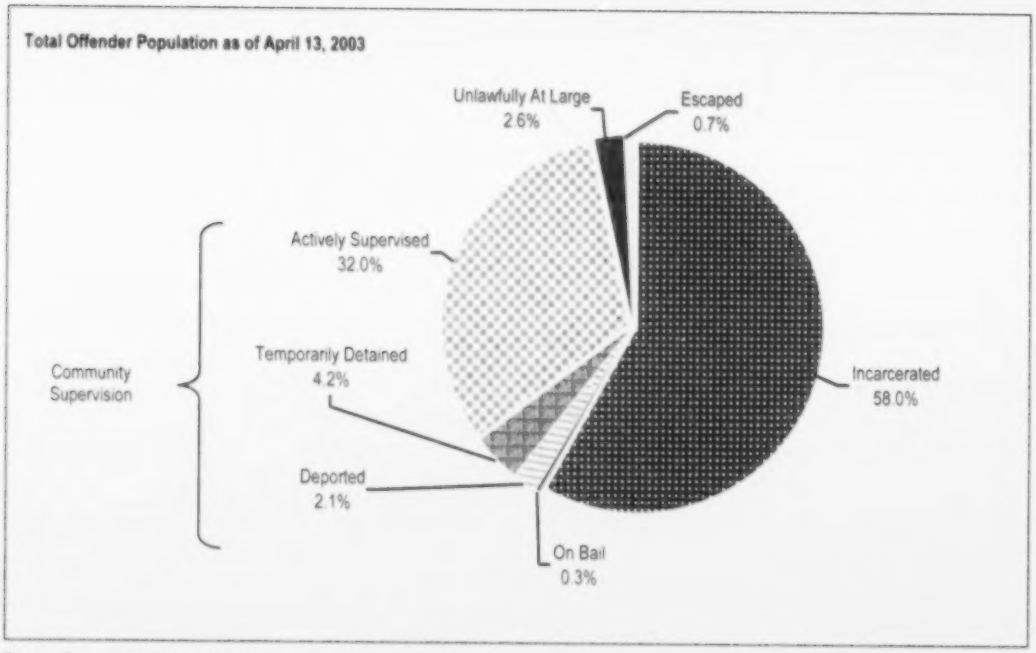
Note:
Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

SECTION C.

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

Total Offender Population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped, unlawfully at large and those that have been deported.

On Bail includes offenders on a judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await the results of a new trial.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

Actively Supervised includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are in the community on long-term supervision orders.

Community Supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

Temporarily Detained includes offenders who are physically held in a provincial detention center or a federal institution after being suspended for a breach of a parole condition or to prevent a breach of parole conditions.

Deported includes offenders for whom a deportation order has been issued and executed by Immigration Canada.

Escaped includes offenders who have absconded from either a correctional facility or while on a temporary absence and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Unlawfully at Large includes offenders who have been released to the community on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or a long term supervision order for whom a warrant for suspension or revocation has been issued, but has not yet been executed.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1. As of April 13, 2003.

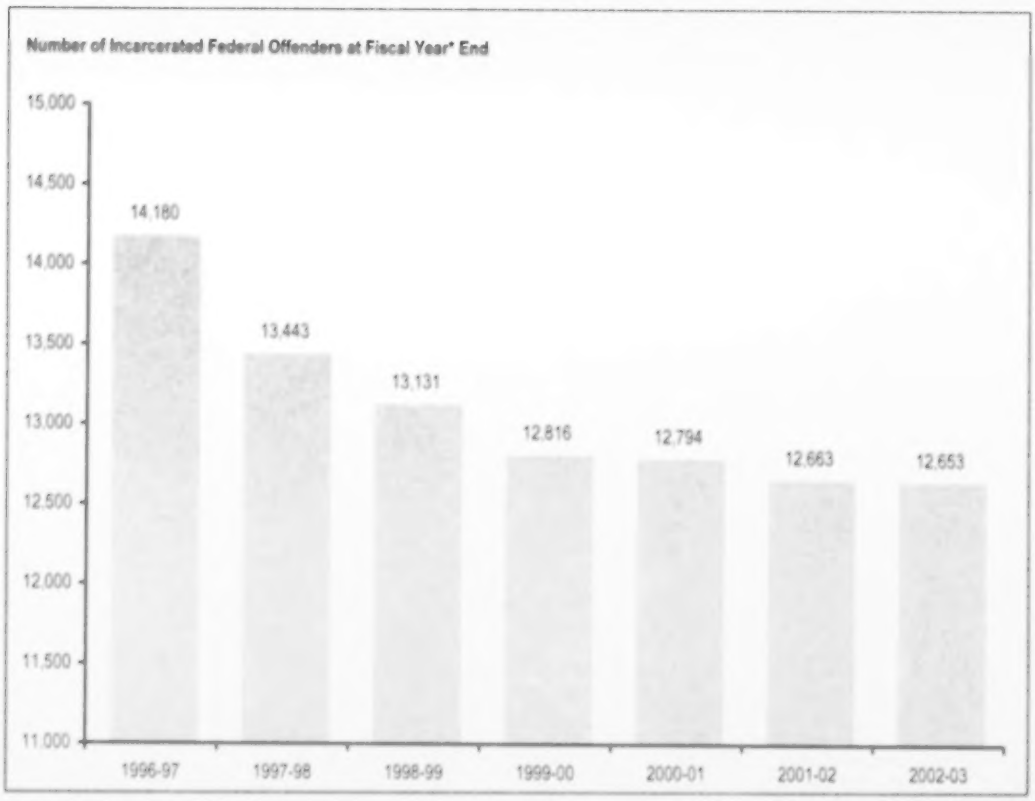
Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	12,653	58.0
On Bail	76	0.3
Actively Supervised	6,992	32.0
Day Parole	1,041	4.8
Full Parole	3,735	17.1
Statutory Release	2,186	10.0
Long Term Supervision Order	30	0.1
Temporarily Detained, while on:	920	4.2
Day Parole	161	0.7
Full Parole	154	0.7
Statutory Release	601	2.7
Long Term Supervision Order	4	0.02
Deported	459	2.1
Escaped	155	0.7
Unlawfully At Large	575	2.6
Total	**21,830**	**100.0**

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:
It is possible for an offender under federal jurisdiction to serve his or her sentence in a provincial institution. The data presented include these offenders as they are still under federal jurisdiction.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- The federal incarcerated offender population in custody decreased 10.8% from 1996-97 to 2002-03.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 while the remand population increased during this period.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
*The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Table C2

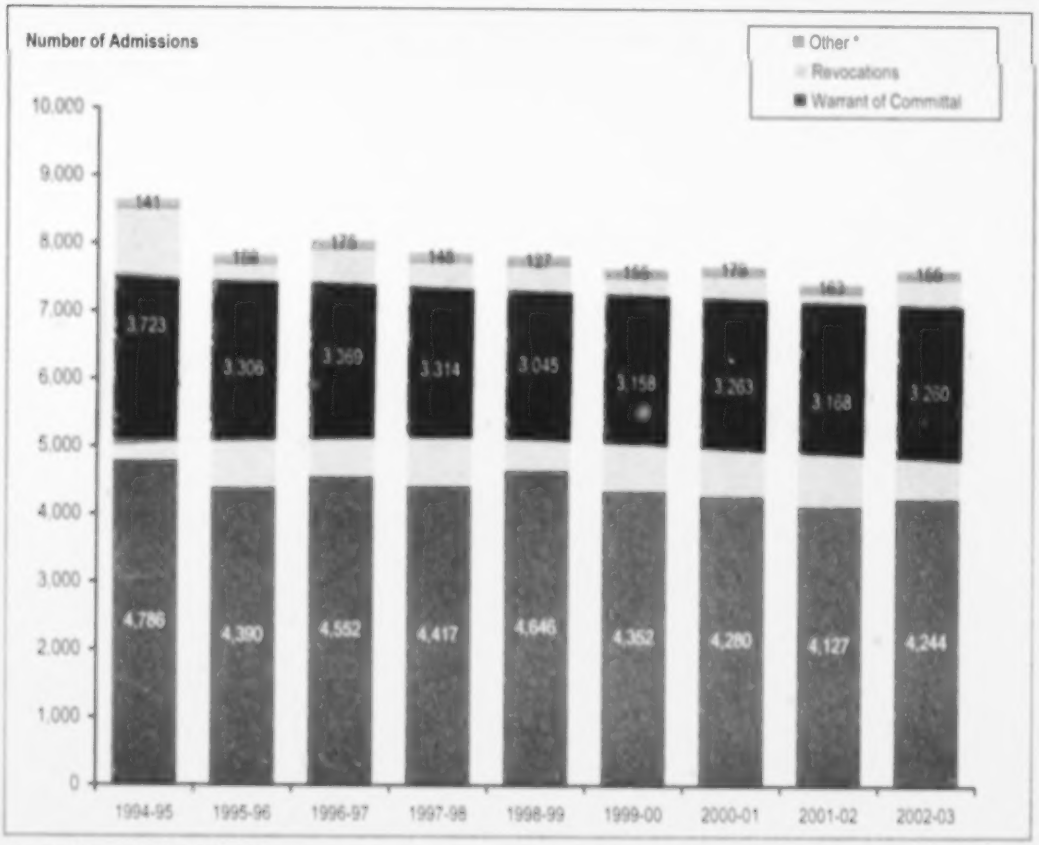
Year	Incarcerated Offenders					
	Federal[1]	Provincial/Territorial[2]				Total
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention	Total	
1996-97	14,180	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	**34,041**
1997-98	13,443	12,573	6,109	274	18,956	**32,399**
1998-99	13,131	12,478	6,472	271	19,221	**32,352**
1999-00	12,816	11,438	6,665	548	18,651	**31,467**
2000-01	12,794	10,806	7,428	432	18,666	**31,460**
2001-02	12,663	10,931	7,980	351	19,262	**31,926**
2002-03	12,653	--	--	--	--	--

Source: [1]Correctional Service Canada; [2]Adult Correctional Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year, whereas previous editions of the Statistical Overview presented monthly averages. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.
-- Data not available.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2002-03

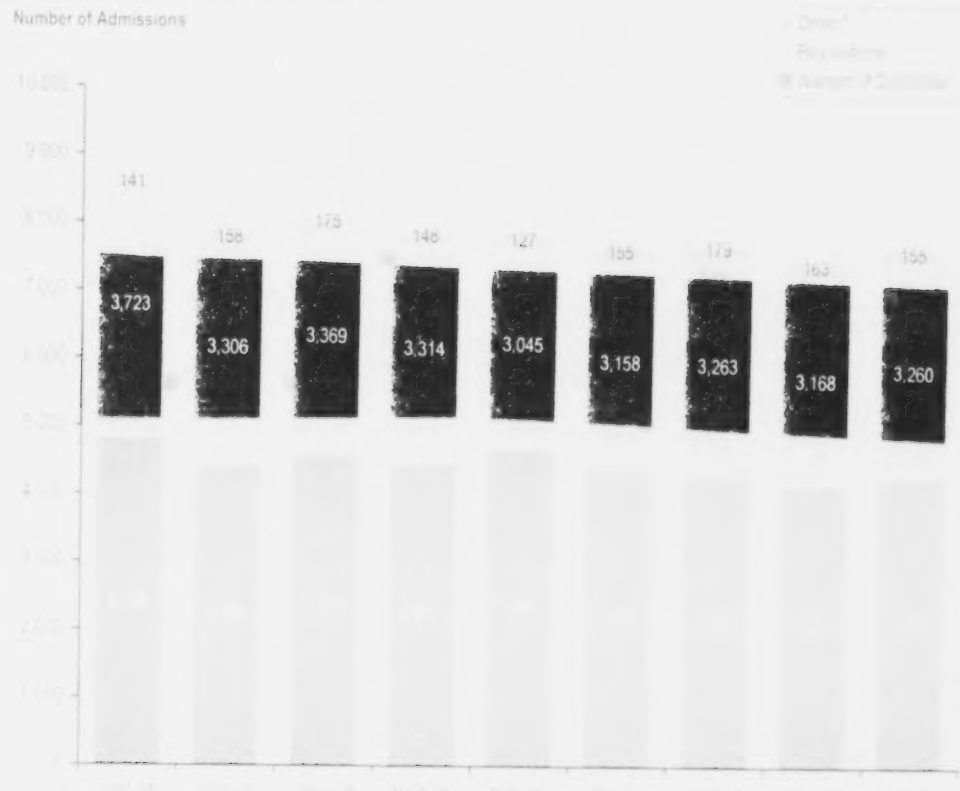
Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- The number of total admissions to federal jurisdiction has decreased by 11% since 1994-95.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction has decreased overall since 1994-95 but increased in the most recent year.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction has decreased in the last two years.

Note:
These numbers refer to the federal jurisdiction admissions during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
*"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions (exchange of services), terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.



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- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction has decreased in the last two years.

Note:
These numbers refer to the federal jurisdiction admissions during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
* Other includes transfers from other jurisdictions (exchange of services), terminations, transfers from foreign countries and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2002-03

Table C3

	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
Type of Admission	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1st Federal Sentence	214	3,206	214	2,942	211	2,941	191	2,770	176	2,820
All Others	18	1,208	14	1,182	20	1,108	13	1,153	28	1,220
Total	232	4,414	228	4,124	231	4,049	204	3,923	204	4,040
	4,646		4,352		4,280		4,127		4,244	
Revocations										
Revoked with Offence	27	1,105	35	1,108	38	1,123	31	974	19	806
Revoked without Offence	63	1,850	60	1,950	90	1,721	96	1,706	108	1,985
Revoked with Outstanding Charges*	-	-	-	5	6	285	1	360	6	336
Total	90	2,955	95	3,063	134	3,129	128	3,040	133	3,127
	3,045		3,158		3,263		3,168		3,260	
Other**										
Total	12	115	15	140	24	155	13	150	8	147
	127		155		179		163		155	
	334	**7,484**	**338**	**7,327**	**389**	**7,333**	**345**	**7,113**	**345**	**7,314**
Total Admissions	**7,818**		**7,665**		**7,722**		**7,458**		**7,659**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada

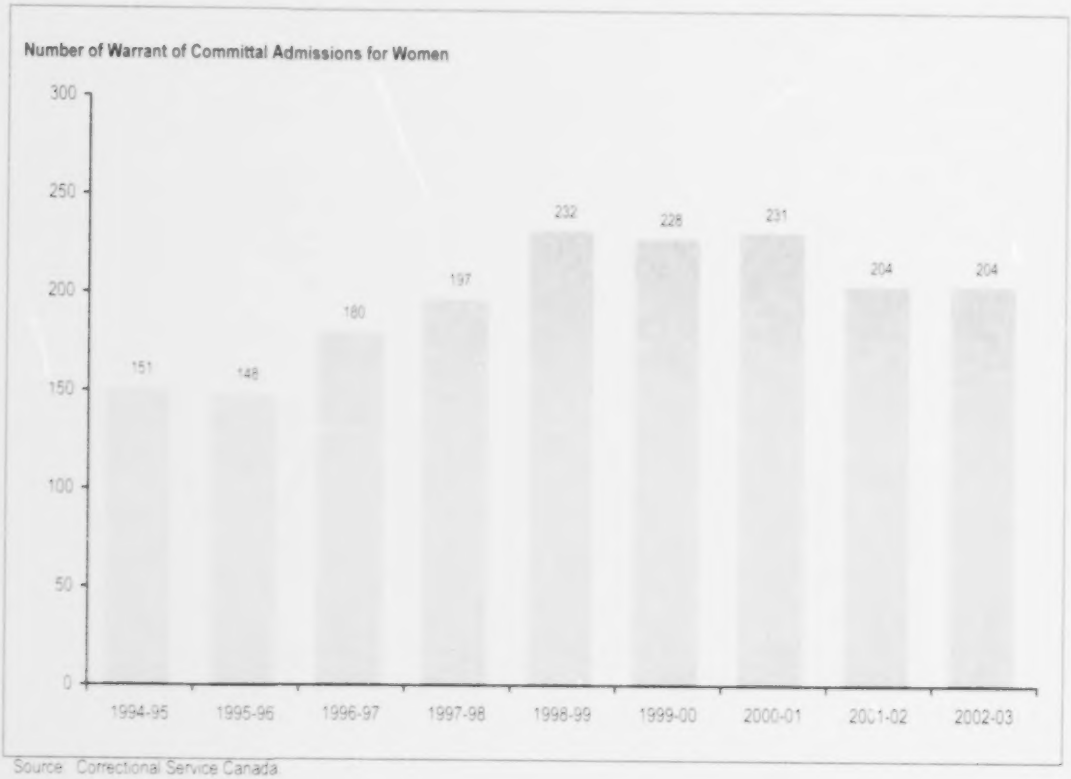
Note:

*In June 2000, a new admission type "revocation with outstanding charges" was established. Previously, these cases would have been categorized as "revocation without offence". The "revocation with outstanding charges" is an interim designation until the charges are resolved in the courts, at which point the case will be re-categorized as "revocation with offence" or "revocation without offence".

**"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions (exchange of services), terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION STABILIZED IN 2002-03

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- Admissions were 35.1% higher for women in 2002-03 than in 1994-95. The number increased from 151 in 1994-95 to 232 in 1998-99, remained relatively steady until 2000-01, and then decreased to 204 in the last two years.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 4.8% in 2002-03).
- As of April 13, 2003, there were 371 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:
A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION STABLIZED IN 2002-03

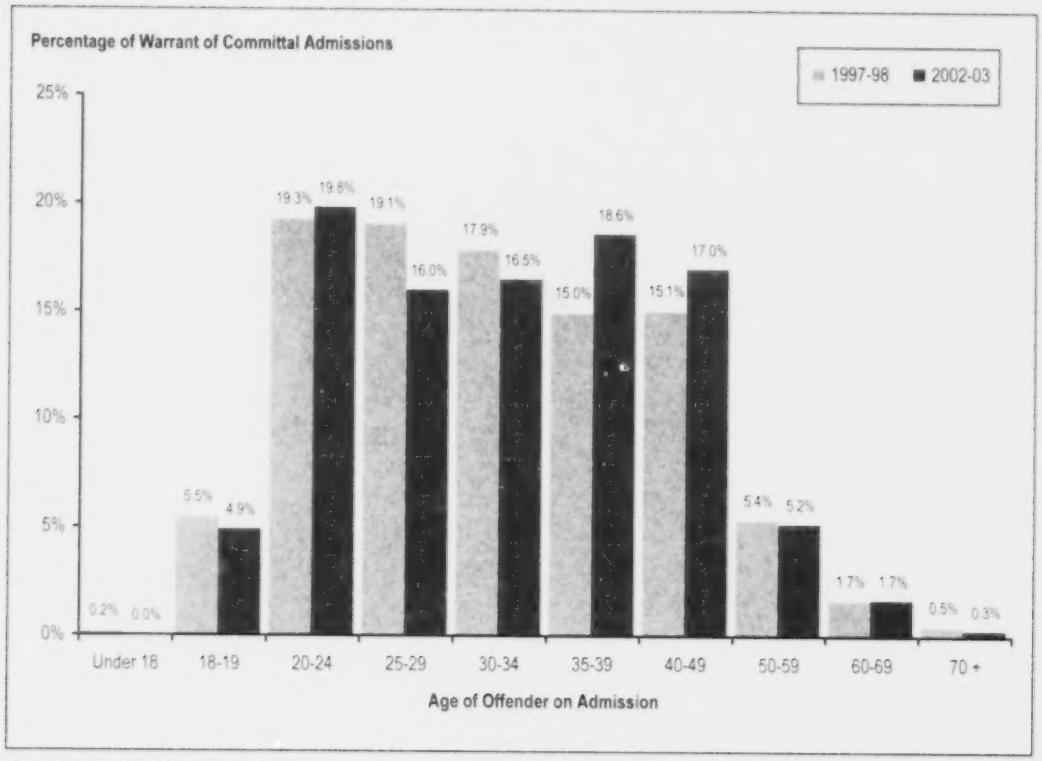
Table C4.

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total Admissions
	Men		Women		
	Number	%	Number	%	
1994-95	4,635	96.8	151	3.2	**4,786**
1995-96	4,242	96.6	148	3.4	**4,390**
1996-97	4,372	96.0	180	4.0	**4,552**
1997-98	4,220	95.5	197	4.5	**4,417**
1998-99	4,414	95.0	232	5.0	**4,646**
1999-00	4,124	94.8	228	5.2	**4,352**
2000-01	4,049	94.6	231	5.4	**4,280**
2001-02	3,923	95.1	204	4.9	**4,127**
2002-03	4,040	95.2	204	4.8	**4,244**

Source: Correctional Service Canada

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED ARE IN THEIR 20S AND 30S

Figure C5.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- In 2002-03, 35.8% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 35.1% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The median age of the population upon admission has been 32 years of age since 2000-01, up from 31 years of age in 1997-98.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.

Note:
A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED ARE IN THEIR 20S AND 30S

Table C5

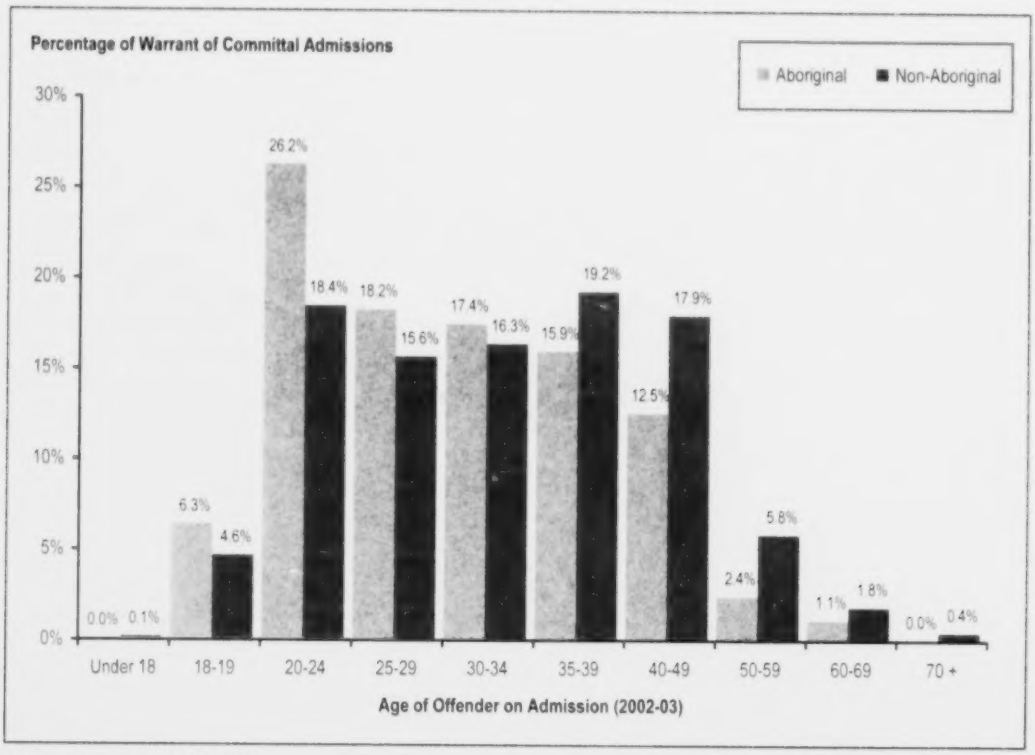
	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
Age on Admission	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Under 18	0	11	1	8	3	4	0	5	0	1
Percent	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
18 and 19	8	253	15	216	5	203	6	198	5	204
Percent	3.4	5.7	6.6	5.2	2.2	5.0	2.9	5.0	2.5	5.0
20 to 24	36	856	43	818	37	822	36	772	40	800
Percent	15.5	19.4	18.9	19.8	16.0	20.3	17.6	19.7	19.6	19.8
25 to 29	50	844	51	757	40	727	32	663	30	650
Percent	21.6	19.1	22.4	18.4	17.3	18.0	15.7	16.9	14.7	16.1
30 to 34	58	770	34	718	54	663	43	646	43	656
Percent	25.0	17.4	14.9	17.4	23.4	16.4	21.1	16.5	21.1	16.2
35 to 39	42	755	51	755	40	751	40	736	45	744
Percent	18.1	17.1	22.4	18.3	17.3	18.5	19.6	18.8	22.1	18.4
40 to 49	25	603	25	582	44	586	36	626	34	687
Percent	10.8	13.7	11.0	14.1	19.0	14.5	17.6	16.0	16.7	17.0
50 to 59	11	238	6	194	6	221	7	208	5	215
Percent	4.7	5.4	2.6	4.7	2.6	5.5	3.4	5.3	2.5	5.3
60 to 69	2	70	2	63	2	52	3	56	1	71
Percent	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.8
70 & over	0	15	0	13	0	20	1	13	1	12
Percent	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
	232	**4,415**	**228**	**4,124**	**231**	**4,049**	**204**	**3,923**	**204**	**4,040**
Total	**4,647**		**4,352**		**4,280**		**4,127**		**4,244**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.
A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C6.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2002-03, 50.7% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 29, compared to 38.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of the population upon admission for Aboriginal offenders is 29 years of age, compared to 33 years of age for non-Aboriginal offenders.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Table C6.

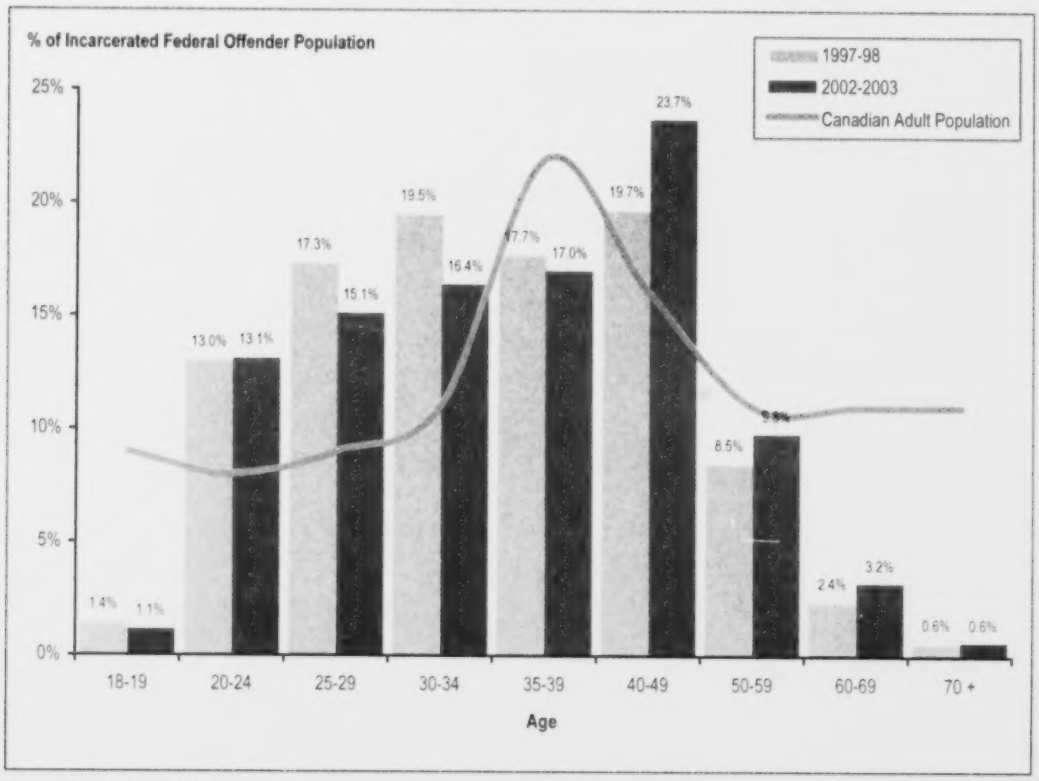
	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
Age on Admission	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.
Under 18	8	3	6	3	3	4	3	2	0	1
Percent	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
18 and 19	62	198	52	179	38	170	42	162	47	162
Percent	7.6	5.2	7.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.8	4.8	6.3	4.6
20 to 24	189	703	194	667	175	684	183	625	195	645
Percent	23.1	18.4	26.1	18.5	24.2	19.2	25.5	18.3	26.2	18.4
25 to 29	167	727	160	648	170	597	132	563	135	545
Percent	20.4	19.0	21.5	18.0	23.5	16.8	18.4	16.5	18.2	15.6
30 to 34	158	670	109	643	115	602	138	551	129	570
Percent	19.3	17.5	14.7	17.8	15.9	16.9	19.2	16.2	17.4	16.3
35 to 39	119	678	114	692	123	668	126	650	118	671
Percent	14.5	17.7	15.3	19.2	17.0	18.8	17.5	19.1	15.9	19.2
40 to 49	82	546	88	519	77	553	71	591	93	628
Percent	10.0	14.3	11.8	14.4	10.6	15.6	9.9	17.3	12.5	17.9
50 to 59	27	222	14	186	20	207	22	193	18	202
Percent	3.3	5.8	1.9	5.2	2.8	5.8	3.1	5.7	2.4	5.8
60 to 69	6	66	5	60	2	52	1	58	8	64
Percent	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.7	1.1	1.8
70 & over	1	14	1	12	1	19	0	14	0	13
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
	819	**3,827**	**743**	**3,609**	**724**	**3,556**	**718**	**3,409**	**743**	**3,501**
Total	**4,646**		**4,352**		**4,280**		**4,127**		**4,244**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

14% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2002-03, 13.6% of incarcerated offenders were above the age of 50 compared to 11.5% in 1997-98.
- In 2002-03, 40.7% of the incarcerated federal offender population was between the ages of 35 and 49 while 33% of the Canadian population was within this age group.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 23.4% of offenders in the community were over 50, compared to 13.6% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.

14% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7.

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian adult population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Under 18	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	-
18 and 19	142	1.1	17	0.2	159	0.8	3.5
20 to 24	1,655	13.1	675	8.1	2,330	11.1	8.6
25 to 29	1,914	15.1	1,066	12.7	2,980	14.2	8.3
30 to 34	2,075	16.4	1,121	13.4	3,196	15.2	9.2
35 to 39	2,147	17.0	1,278	15.3	3,425	16.3	11.1
40 to 49	2,993	23.7	2,256	27.0	5,249	25.0	21.6
50 to 59	1,239	9.8	1,218	14.6	2,457	11.7	16.1
60 to 69	410	3.2	537	6.4	947	4.5	10.5
70 and over	76	0.6	203	2.4	279	1.3	11.1
Total	12,653	100.0	8,371	100.0	21,024	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence.

Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

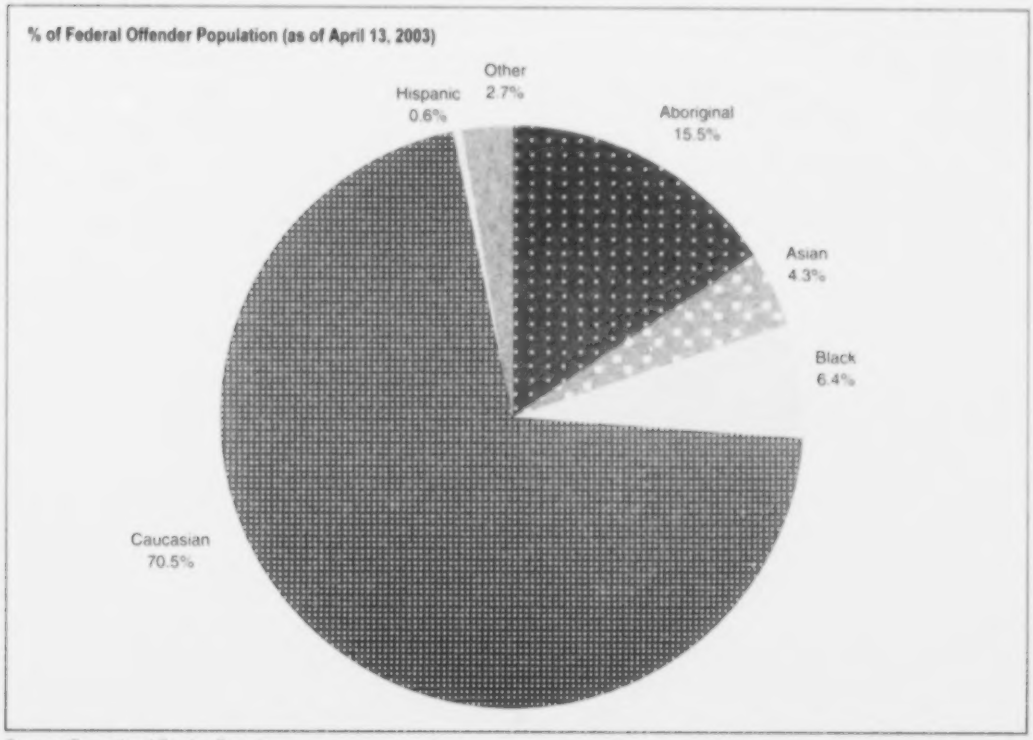
The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 13, 2003.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

*Annual Demographic Statistics 2002, Statistics Canada.

71% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 70.5% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little in the last two years.

Note:

These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

"Aboriginal" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian. "Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, West Indian, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian. "Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

71% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8.

	Offender Population			
	2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,365	15.2	3,394	15.5
Inuit	130	0.6	116	0.5
Métis	949	4.3	961	4.4
North American Indian	2,286	10.3	2,317	10.6
Asian	975	4.4	934	4.3
Arab/West Asian	145	0.7	150	0.7
Asiatic	317	1.4	254	1.2
Chinese	87	0.4	106	0.5
East Indian	77	0.3	65	0.3
Filipino	50	0.2	48	0.2
Japanese	4	0.02	6	0.03
Korean	10	0.05	13	0.06
South East Asian	174	0.8	189	0.9
South Asian	111	0.5	103	0.5
Black	1,390	6.3	1,404	6.4
Caucasian	15,690	70.8	15,394	70.5
Hispanic	137	0.6	121	0.6
Hispanic	69	0.3	46	0.2
Latin American	68	0.3	75	0.3
Other/Unknown	594	2.7	583	2.7
Total	22,151	100.0	21,830	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

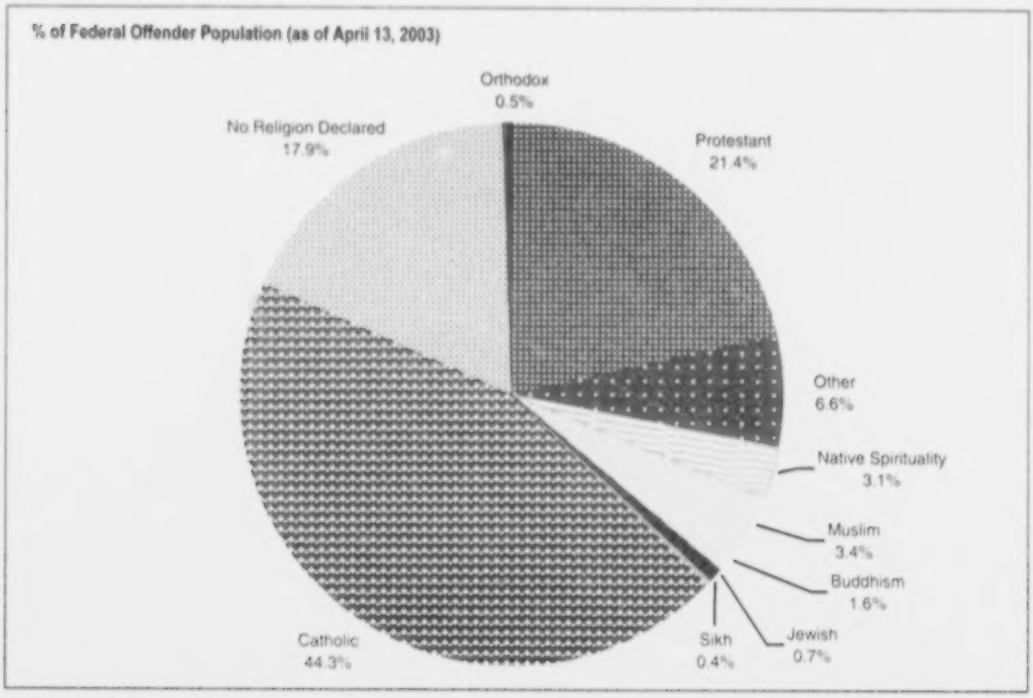
These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 13, 2003.

Due to rounding, percentages will not add to 100.0.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (44.3%), and Protestant (21.4%). Eighteen percent of offenders declare no religion.
- These proportions have changed little in the last year, with the exception of a slight change for both Native Spirituality and Muslim religious identifications.

Note:

These data are self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

"Catholic" includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic, and Ukrainian-Catholic. "Orthodox" includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Ukrainian Orthodox. "Protestant" includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church and Worldwide Church. "Other" includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9.

	Offender Population			
	2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	10,106	45.6	9,681	44.3
Buddhist	350	1.6	357	1.6
Jewish	159	0.7	157	0.7
Muslim	660	3.0	751	3.4
Native Spirituality	572	2.6	672	3.1
Orthodox	118	0.5	101	0.5
Protestant	4,807	21.7	4,671	21.4
Sikh	83	0.4	84	0.4
Other	1,488	6.7	1,450	6.6
No Religion Declared	3,808	17.2	3,906	17.9
Total	22,151	100.0	21,830	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

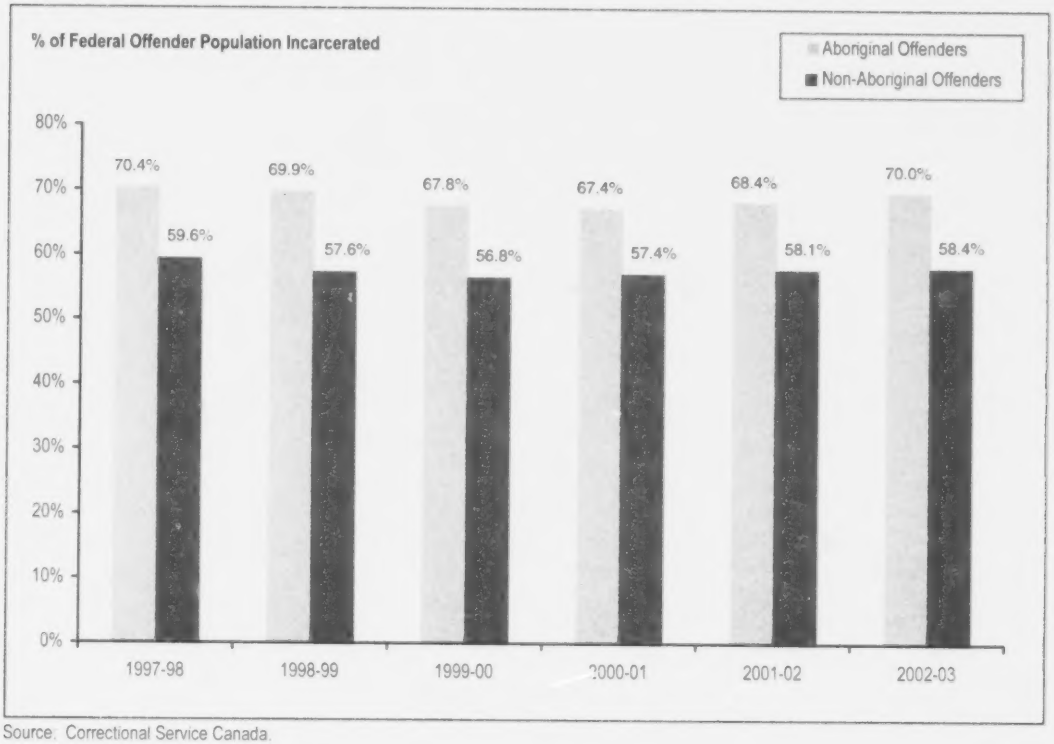
Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 13, 2003.

Due to rounding, percentages will not add to 100.0.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2003, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 12% greater for Aboriginal offenders (70.0%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.4%).
- Aboriginal women represent 29.2% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 18.0% of incarcerated men.
- Aboriginal offenders represent 18.3% of the incarcerated population and 11.9% of the community population. Aboriginal adults represent 2.7% of the Canadian adult population.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Table C10.

Year		Women	Percent	Men	Percent	**Total**	Percent
Incarcerated							
1999-00	Aboriginal	84	55.3	2,095	68.4	**2,179**	67.8
	Non-Aboriginal	258	37.0	10,379	57.5	**10,637**	56.8
	Total	342	40.3	12,474	59.1	**12,816**	58.4
2000-01	Aboriginal	88	54.3	2,092	68.1	**2,180**	67.4
	Non-Aboriginal	287	40.2	10,327	58.1	**10,614**	57.4
	Total	375	42.8	12,419	59.6	**12,794**	58.9
2001-02	Aboriginal	98	55.7	2,129	69.1	**2,227**	68.4
	Non-Aboriginal	260	39.0	10,176	58.8	**10,436**	58.1
	Total	358	42.5	12,305	60.4	**12,663**	59.6
2002-03	Aboriginal	104	59.1	2,209	70.6	**2,313**	70.0
	Non-Aboriginal	252	39.4	10,088	59.1	**10,340**	58.4
	Total	356	43.6	12,297	60.9	**12,653**	60.2
Community							
1999-00	Aboriginal	68	44.7	967	31.6	**1,035**	32.2
	Non-Aboriginal	439	63.0	7,659	42.5	**8,098**	43.2
	Total	507	59.7	8,626	40.9	**9,133**	41.6
2000-01	Aboriginal	74	45.7	979	31.9	**1,053**	32.6
	Non-Aboriginal	427	59.8	7,452	41.9	**7,879**	42.6
	Total	501	57.2	8,431	40.4	**8,932**	41.1
2001-02	Aboriginal	78	44.3	952	30.9	**1,030**	31.6
	Non-Aboriginal	407	61.0	7,132	41.2	**7,539**	41.9
	Total	485	57.5	8,084	39.6	**8,569**	40.4
2002-03	Aboriginal	72	40.9	920	29.4	**992**	30.0
	Non-Aboriginal	388	60.6	6,991	40.9	**7,379**	41.6
	Total	460	56.4	7,911	39.1	**8,371**	39.8

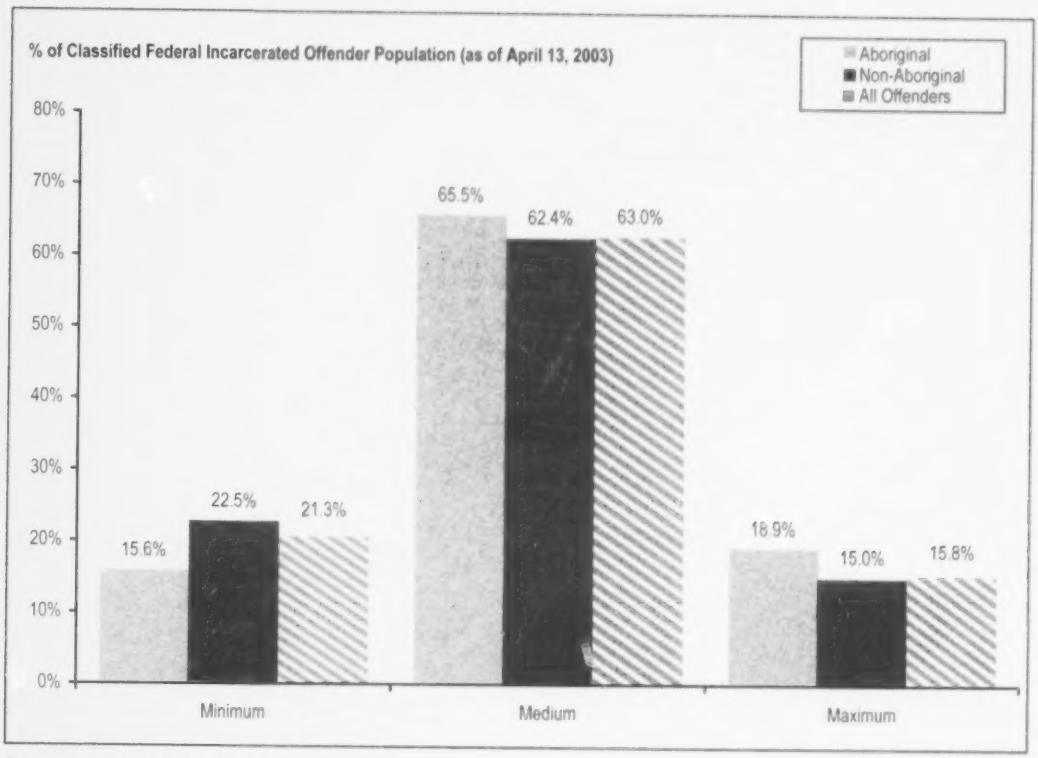
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK

Figure C11.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- 63% of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- A lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk compared to non-Aboriginal offenders (15.6% and 22.5%, respectively).
- 18.9% of Aboriginal offenders are classified as maximum security risk compared to 15.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK

Table C11.

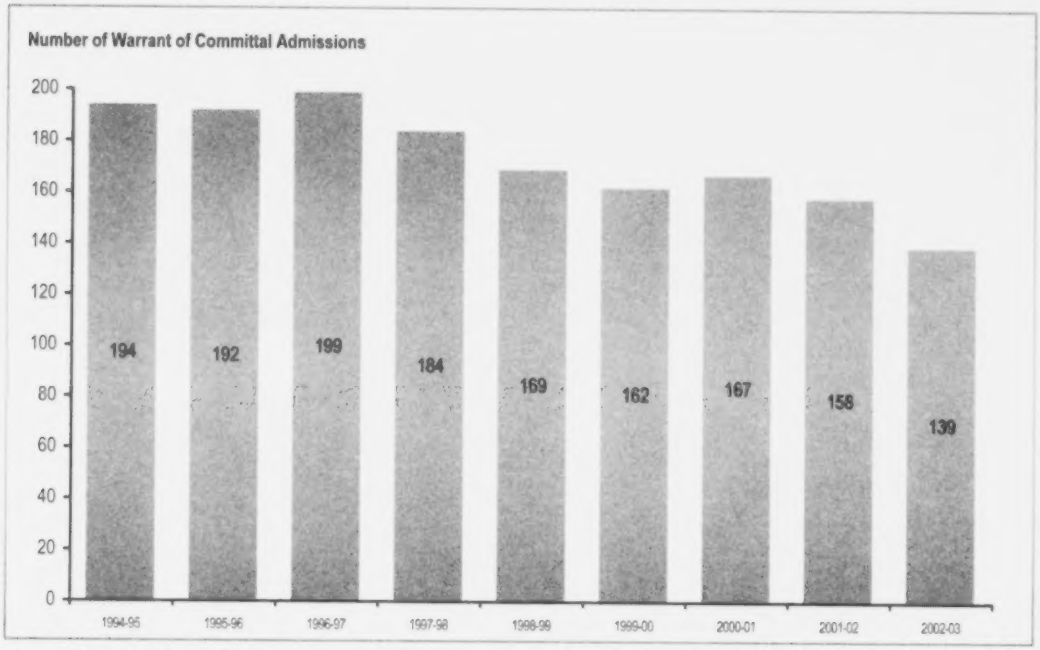
Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	350	15.6	2,201	22.5	2,551	21.3
Medium	1,466	65.5	6,095	62.4	7,561	63.0
Maximum	422	18.9	1,469	15.0	1,891	15.8
Total	**2,238**	**100.0**	**9,765**	**100.0**	**12,003**	**100.0**
Not yet determined*	75	3.2	575	5.6	650	5.1
Total	**2,313**		**10,340**		**12,653**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 13, 2003.
*The "not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.
Incarcerated offenders include male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.
These figures are based on the offender population as of April 13, 2003.

THE NUMBER OF LIFE AND INDETERMINATE SENTENCES HAS DECREASED

Figure C12.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1994-95 to 2002-03, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life* sentence has decreased by 28.4%. In comparison, the number of admissions overall has decreased by 11% since 1994-95.
- In 1994-95, the average age at admission for an offender who received a life* sentence was 33. In 2002-03, the average age was 35.
- Currently, there are a total of 2,772 offenders incarcerated with a life or indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,705 are men and 67 are women. 463 are Aboriginal and 2,309 are non-Aboriginal. Women represent 4% on average of the indeterminate sentence admissions. Women represent 3% of our life* population of which 48% are incarcerated. Aboriginal offenders represent 14% of the life* population; 72% of them are incarcerated.
- The indeterminate population represents 20% of CSC's active offender population, 63% of this population is incarcerated. As of April 13, 2003, there were 14 active indeterminate offenders who escaped and 24 who are unlawfully at large.

Note:

*A life sentence includes sentences of imprisonment for life as well as indeterminate sentences.

Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court, for example to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

Number of Warrant of Committal Admissions

Source: Correctional Service Canada

- From 1994-95 to 2002-03, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life* sentence has decreased by 28.4%. In comparison, the number of admissions overall has decreased by 11% since 1994-95.
- In 1994-95, the average age at admission for an offender who received a life* sentence was 33. In 2002-03, the average age was 35.
- Currently, there are a total of 2,772 offenders incarcerated with a life or indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,705 are men and 67 are women. 463 are Aboriginal and 2,309 are non-Aboriginal. Women represent 4% on average of the indeterminate sentence admissions. Women represent 3% of our life* population of which 48% are incarcerated. Aboriginal offenders represent 14% of the life* population; 72% of them are incarcerated.
- The indeterminate population represents 20% of CSC's active offender population; 63% of this population is incarcerated. As of April 13, 2003, there were 14 active indeterminate offenders who escaped and 24 who are unlawfully at large.

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*A life sentence includes sentences of imprisonment for life as well as indeterminate sentences.
Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court, for example to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

THE NUMBER OF LIFE AND INDETERMINATE SENTENCES HAS DECREASED

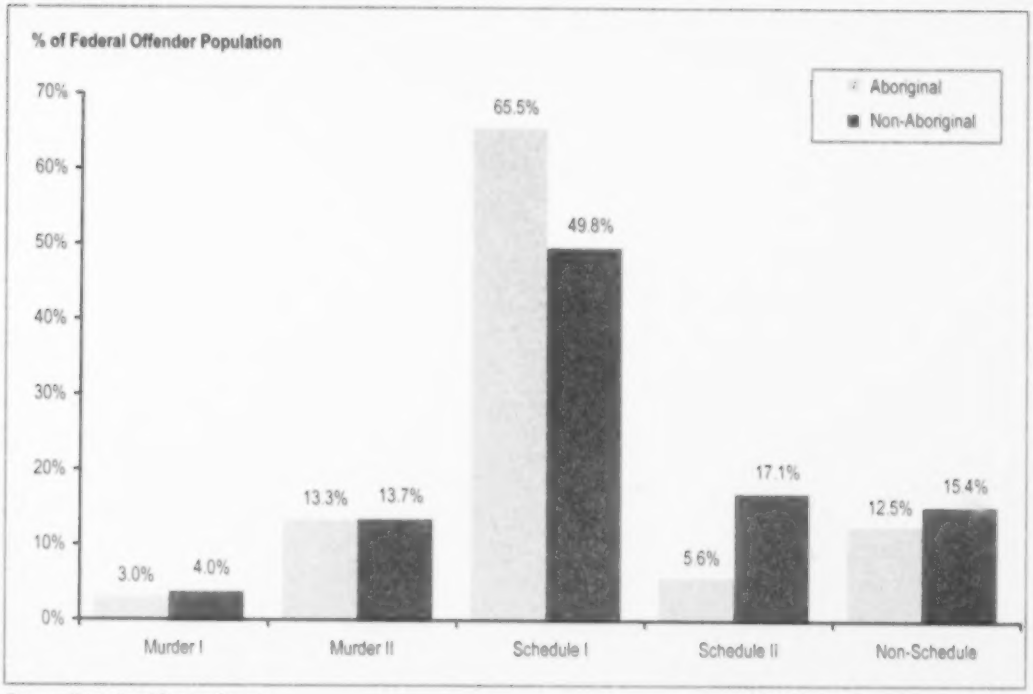
Table C12.

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1994-95	1	26	27	9	158	167	10	184	194
1995-96	1	36	37	9	146	155	10	182	192
1996-97	2	30	32	9	158	167	11	188	199
1997-98	0	30	30	5	149	154	5	179	184
1998-99	2	37	39	3	127	130	5	164	169
1999-00	4	24	28	4	130	134	8	154	162
2000-01	2	28	30	8	129	137	10	157	167
2001-02	0	26	26	6	126	132	6	152	158
2002-03	0	24	24	4	111	115	4	135	139

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

SEVENTY PERCENT OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE

Figure C13.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence (81.8% versus 67.5%, respectively).
- Almost 80% (78.3%) of Aboriginal women offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 48.2% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- 65.5% of all Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence compared to 49.8% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 5.6% of Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 17.1% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.5% are women and 14.5% are Aboriginal.

Note:

Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II, and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

These figures reflect the most serious category of offence committed by offenders.

In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflects the most serious offence.

SEVENTY PERCENT OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE

Table C13. 2003

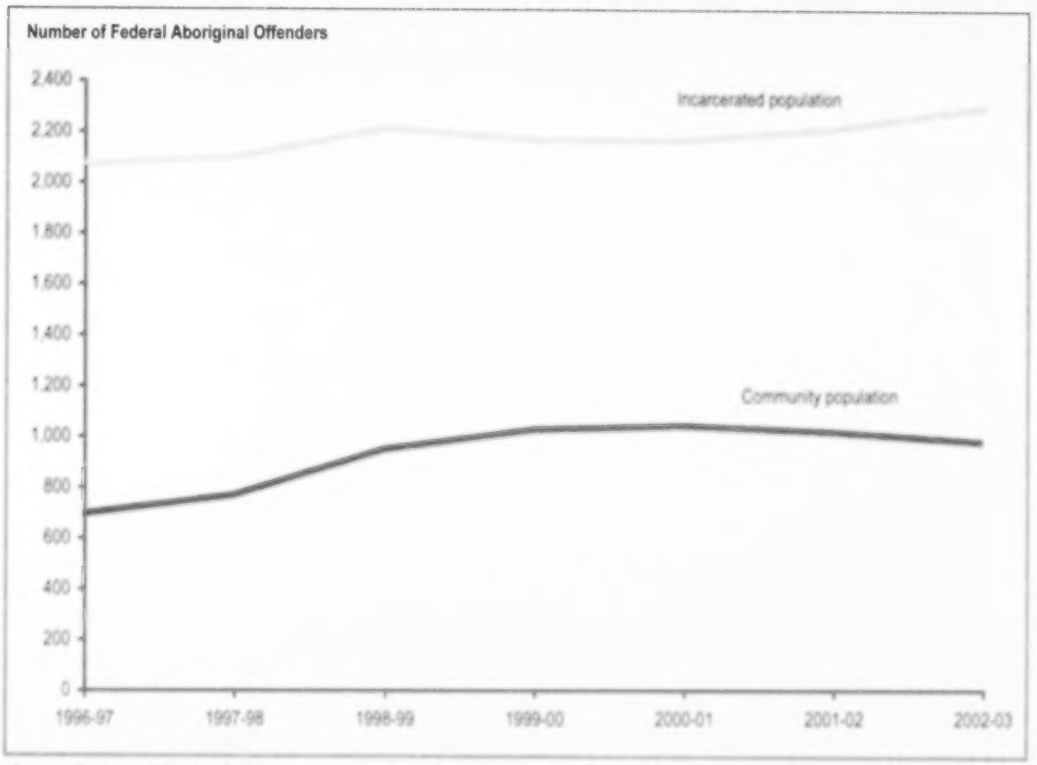
Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	1	102	103	19	719	738	20	821	841
Percent	0.6	3.2	3.0	2.8	4.0	4.0	2.3	3.9	3.9
Murder II	23	430	453	91	2,438	2,529	114	2,868	2,982
Percent	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.3	13.7	13.7
Schedule I	117	2,106	2,223	216	8,967	9,183	333	11,073	11,406
Percent	65.0	65.5	65.5	31.9	50.5	49.8	38.9	52.8	52.2
Schedule II	28	162	190	248	2,902	3,150	276	3,064	3,340
Percent	15.6	5.0	5.6	36.6	16.3	17.1	32.2	14.6	15.3
Non-Schedule	11	414	425	103	2,733	2,836	114	3,147	3,261
Percent	6.1	12.9	12.5	15.2	15.4	15.4	13.3	15.0	14.9
	180	**3,214**		**677**	**17,759**		**857**	**20,973**	
Total	**3,394**			**18,436**			**21,830**		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).
The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.
These figures are based on the offender population as of April 13, 2003.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Figure C14.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal offenders under federal jurisdiction in Canada has increased in the last two years.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women is steadily increasing, from 62 in 1996-97 to 104 in 2002-03, a change of 67.7% in the last six years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 9.7% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,209.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 but has decreased since 2001-02. The Aboriginal community population is 11.8% of the total community population.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.

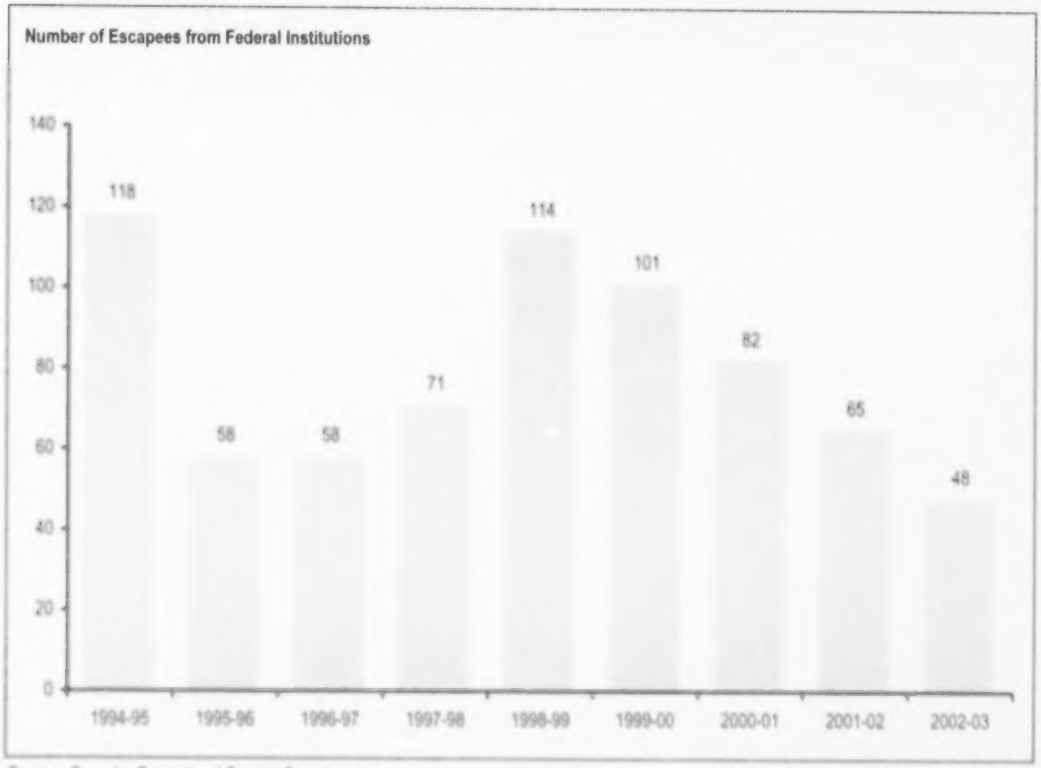
THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Table C14.

Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	69	61	68	79	90
	Women	2	2	5	5	5
	Total	71	63	73	84	95
Quebec Region	Men	136	151	160	194	212
	Women	1	0	4	5	6
	Total	137	151	164	199	218
Ontario Region	Men	277	295	278	297	304
	Women	7	14	8	6	14
	Total	284	309	286	303	318
Prairie Region	Men	1,338	1,254	1,221	1,175	1,212
	Women	56	62	66	71	64
	Total	1,394	1,316	1,287	1,246	1,276
Pacific Region	Men	331	334	365	384	391
	Women	5	6	5	11	15
	Total	336	340	370	395	406
National Total	Men	2,151	2,095	2,092	2,129	2,209
	Women	71	84	88	98	104
	Total	**2,222**	**2,179**	**2,180**	**2,227**	**2,313**
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	35	31	29	28	24
	Women	3	2	2	3	2
	Total	38	33	31	31	26
Quebec Region	Men	51	52	48	59	57
	Women	2	1	0	0	0
	Total	53	53	48	59	57
Ontario Region	Men	100	120	115	103	104
	Women	10	10	9	11	10
	Total	110	130	124	114	114
Prairie Region	Men	545	598	606	578	551
	Women	34	47	59	58	54
	Total	579	645	665	636	605
Pacific Region	Men	166	166	181	184	184
	Women	10	8	4	6	6
	Total	176	174	185	190	190
National Total	Men	897	967	979	952	920
	Women	59	68	74	78	72
	Total	**956**	**1,035**	**1,053**	**1,030**	**992**

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Figure C15.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada

- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2002-03 represented less than 0.5% of the inmate population.
- In 2002-03, all escapes occurred from minimum security facilities.
- In 2002-03, there were 43 escape incidents involving a total of 48 inmates. Of these 48 escapees, 45 have been recaptured. Twelve of the escapees were Aboriginal. There were no escapes by women.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Table C15.

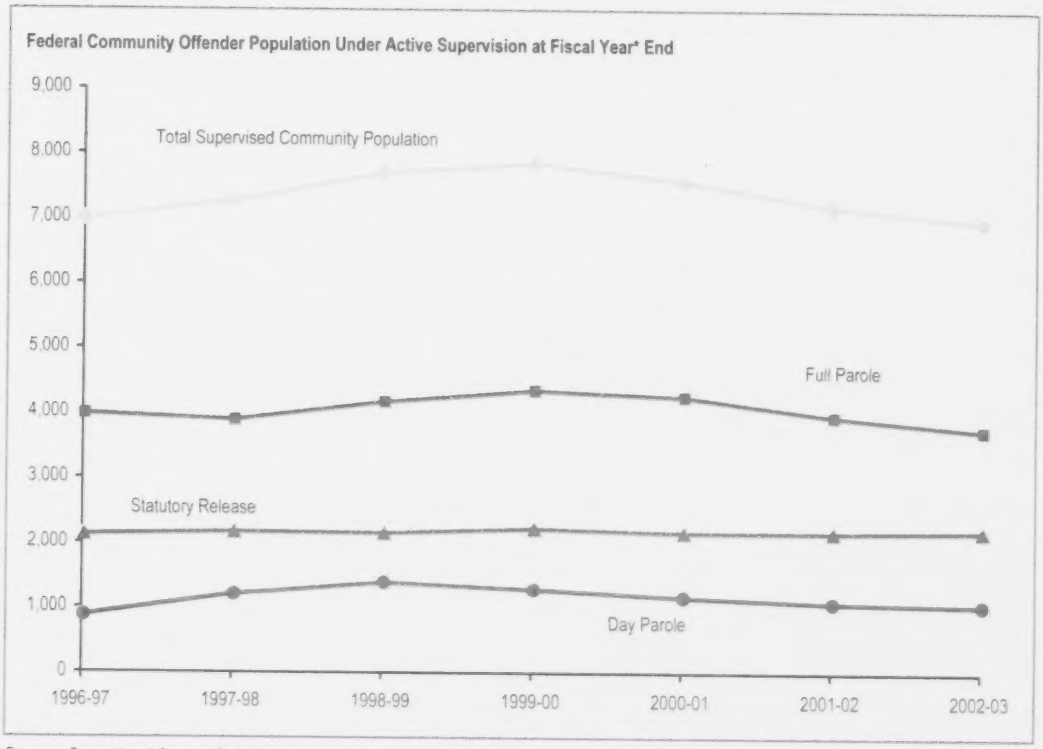
Type of Escapes	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	3	1	0	3	0
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	1	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	5	3	2	6	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	106	96	80	56	48
Total	**114**	**101**	**82**	**65**	**48**

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada

Note:
The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- The federal offender population in the community under active supervision increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but has decreased in the last three years.
- The pattern of decrease held for day parole and full parole.
- The statutory release population remained stable.

Note:

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

The data presented above does not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders who are on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

*A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Table C16.

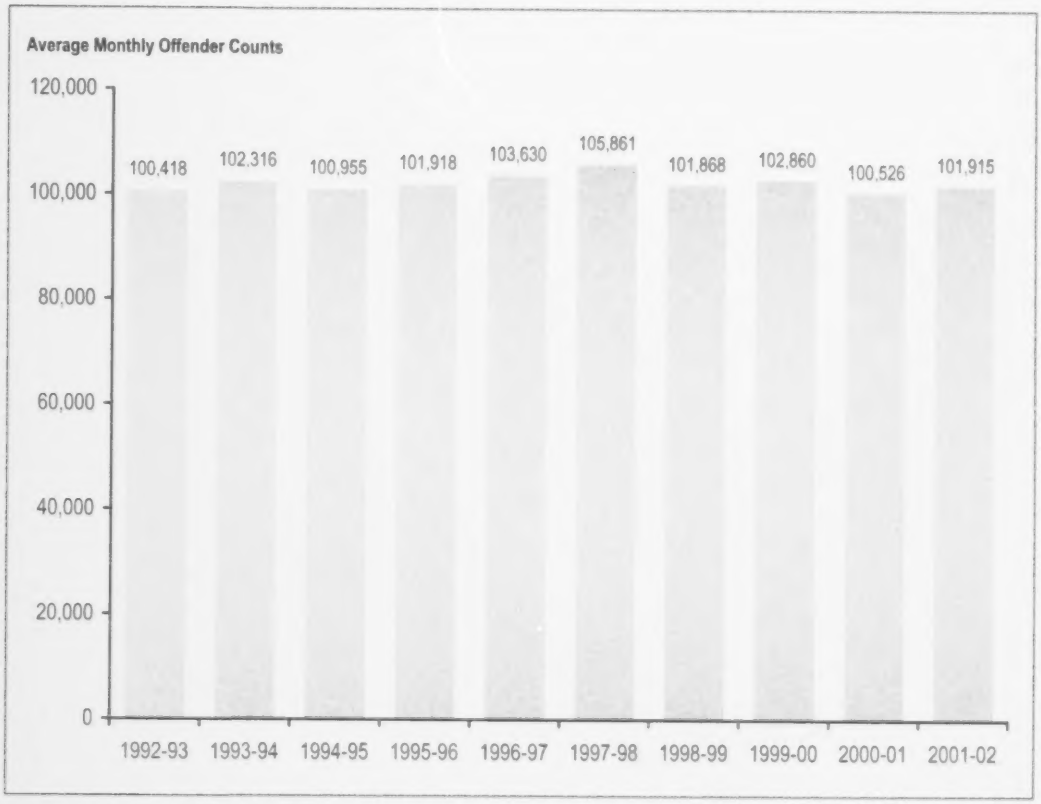
Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			Percent Change
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
1996-97	39	843	260	3,725	26	2,101	325	6,669	6,994	-
1997-98	60	1,147	272	3,623	30	2,138	362	6,908	7,270	3.9
1998-99	85	1,300	287	3,881	39	2,112	411	7,293	7,704	6.0
1999-00	83	1,200	334	4,013	35	2,184	452	7,397	7,849	1.9
2000-01	68	1,097	328	3,925	51	2,112	447	7,134	7,581	-3.4
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.2
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These cases reflect the number of offenders on *active supervision* at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
The data does not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL PROBATION COUNTS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure C17.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 2001-02, the total number of offenders on probation was 101,915.
- Probation counts have changed little in the last nine years.

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL PROBATION COUNTS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE

Table C17.

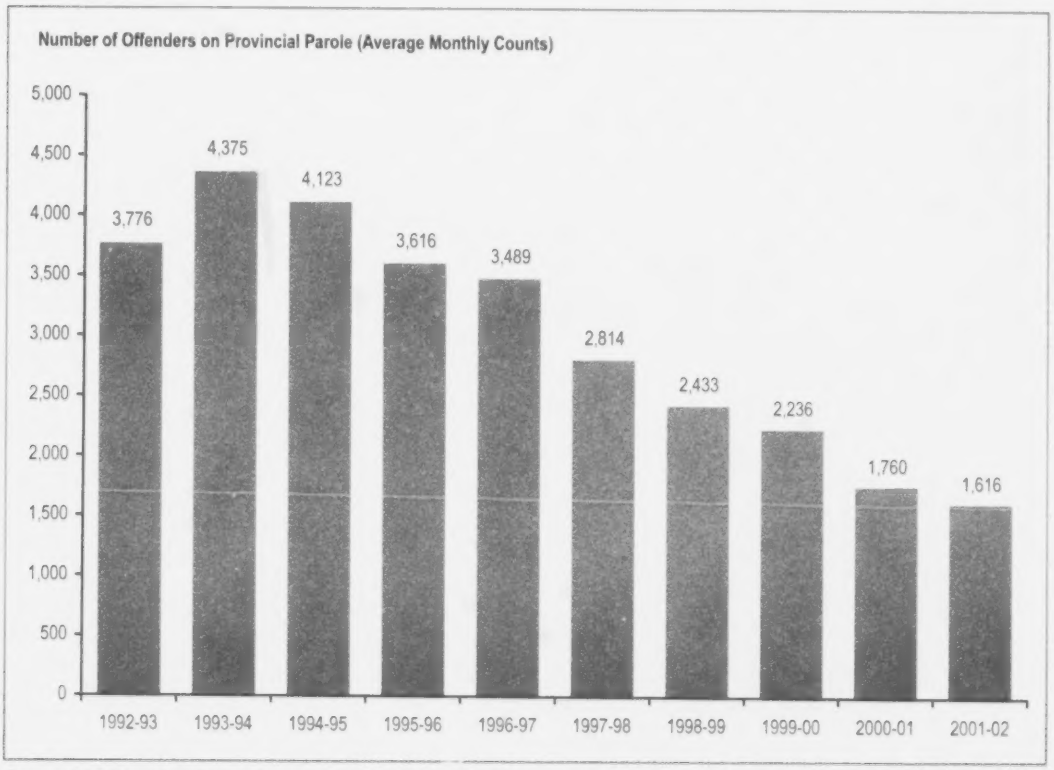
Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Percent Change
1992-93	100,418	--
1993-94	102,316	1.9
1994-95	100,955	-1.3
1995-96	101,918	1.0
1996-97	103,630	1.7
1997-98	105,861	2.1
1998-99	101,868	-3.9
1999-00	102,860	*
2000-01	100,526	*
2001-02	101,915	*

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00 and 2000-01 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01 and 2001-02. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for any of the above years.
*Percent change was not calculated for 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2001-02 because data was not available for New Brunswick and Nunavut for these years.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C18.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1993-94 to 2001-02.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario.

Note:
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Table C18.

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	Total	Percent Change
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1992-93	1,332	1,558	303	3,193	583	**3,776**	--
1993-94	1,804	1,772	284	3,860	515	**4,375**	15.9
1994-95	1,981	1,405	290	3,676	447	**4,123**	-5.8
1995-96	1,918	1,011	283	3,212	404	**3,616**	-12.3
1996-97	1,808	744	594	3,146	343	**3,489**	-3.5
1997-98	1,640	621	246	2,507	307	**2,814**	-19.3
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	286	**2,433**	-13.5
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	**2,236**	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	286	**1,760**	-21.3
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	**1,616**	-8.2

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

*The data represent the number of provincial offenders who are released from custody on the authority of the National Parole Board and supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada.

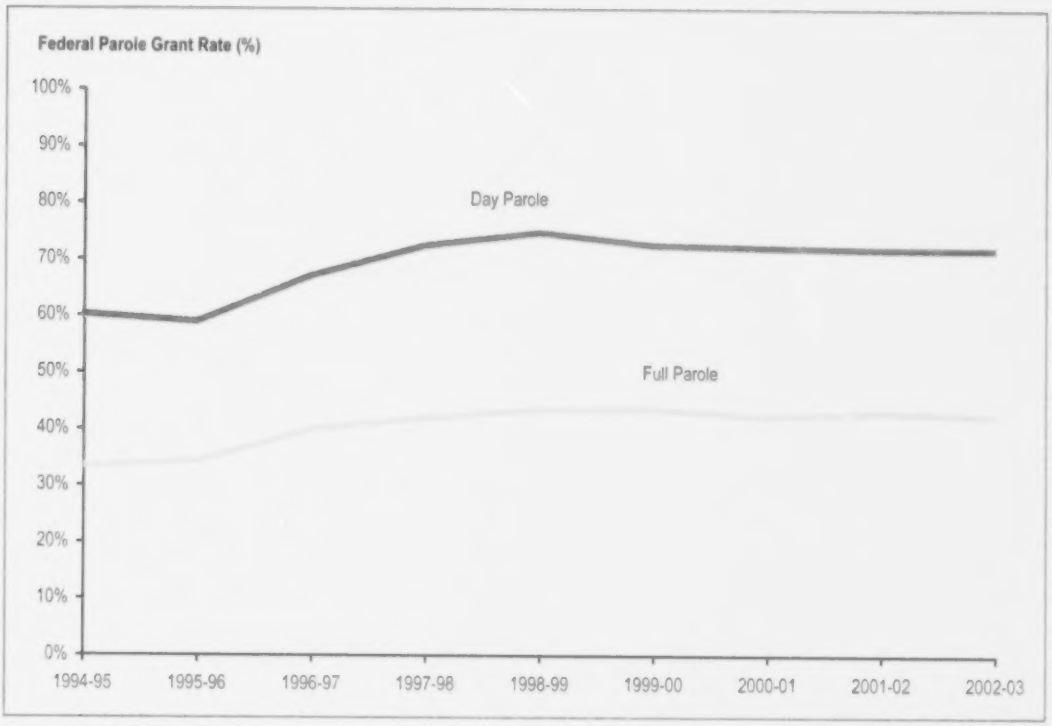
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure D1.



Source: National Parole Board

- In 2002-03, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 71.5% and 42.6%, respectively.
- The grant rate for day parole and full parole increased from 1994-95 to 1998-99 and has since remained relatively stable.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Table D1.

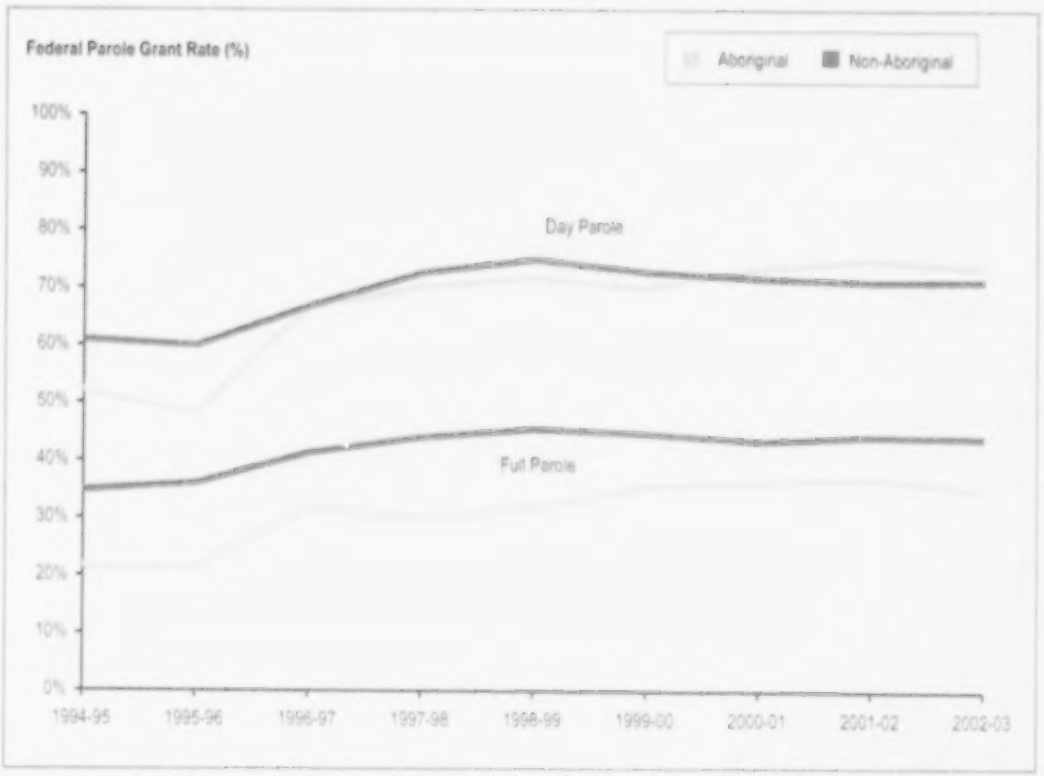
Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1994-95	104	3,791	34	2,557	75.4	59.7	60.0
	1995-96	92	3,069	50	2,172	64.8	58.6	58.7
	1996-97	106	2,590	15	1,327	87.6	66.1	66.8
	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.3
	1998-99	218	3,583	27	1,274	89.0	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	229	3,612	40	1,427	85.1	71.7	72.4
	2000-01	224	3,236	27	1,326	89.2	70.9	71.9
	2001-02	189	2,981	29	1,228	86.7	70.8	71.6
	2002-03	194	2,828	24	1,181	89.0	70.5	71.5
Full Parole	1994-95	87	2,115	58	4,321	60.0	32.9	33.5
	1995-96	94	1,860	75	3,640	55.6	33.8	34.5
	1996-97	111	1,634	32	2,561	77.6	39.0	40.2
	1997-98	120	1,860	69	2,642	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,663	68.4	42.4	43.6
	1999-00	194	1,975	85	2,738	69.5	41.9	43.5
	2000-01	173	1,641	57	2,407	75.2	40.5	42.4
	2001-02	147	1,511	53	2,129	73.5	41.5	43.2
	2002-03	110	1,393	56	1,967	66.3	41.5	42.6

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Figure D2



Source: National Parole Board

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders decreased slightly from 2001-02 to 2002-03. In 2002-03, the rate was 2.6% higher than that for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders decreased slightly in 2002-03, following an increase from 1994-95 to 2001-02. The rate was 8.7% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders in 2002-03.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Table D2

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total Number Granted/ Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	1994-95	374	342	52.2	3,521	2,249	61.0	**6,486**
	1995-96	277	296	48.3	2,884	1,926	60.0	**5,383**
	1996-97	300	150	66.7	2,396	1,192	66.8	**4,038**
	1997-98	488	206	70.3	3,157	1,194	72.6	**5,045**
	1998-99	528	206	71.9	3,273	1,095	74.9	**5,102**
	1999-00	522	222	70.2	3,319	1,245	72.7	**5,308**
	2000-01	512	184	73.6	2,948	1,169	71.6	**4,813**
	2001-02	465	154	75.1	2,705	1,103	71.0	**4,427**
	2002-03	467	167	73.7	2,555	1,038	71.1	**4,227**
Full Parole	1994-95	155	561	21.7	2,047	3,818	34.9	**6,581**
	1995-96	137	496	21.6	1,817	3,219	36.1	**5,669**
	1996-97	159	338	32.0	1,586	2,255	41.3	**4,338**
	1997-98	182	422	30.1	1,798	2,289	44.0	**4,691**
	1998-99	207	439	32.0	1,909	2,295	45.4	**4,850**
	1999-00	241	432	35.8	1,928	2,391	44.6	**4,992**
	2000-01	202	351	36.5	1,612	2,113	43.3	**4,278**
	2001-02	179	305	37.0	1,479	1,877	44.1	**3,840**
	2002-03	167	309	35.1	1,336	1,714	43.8	**3,526**

Source: National Parole Board

Note:

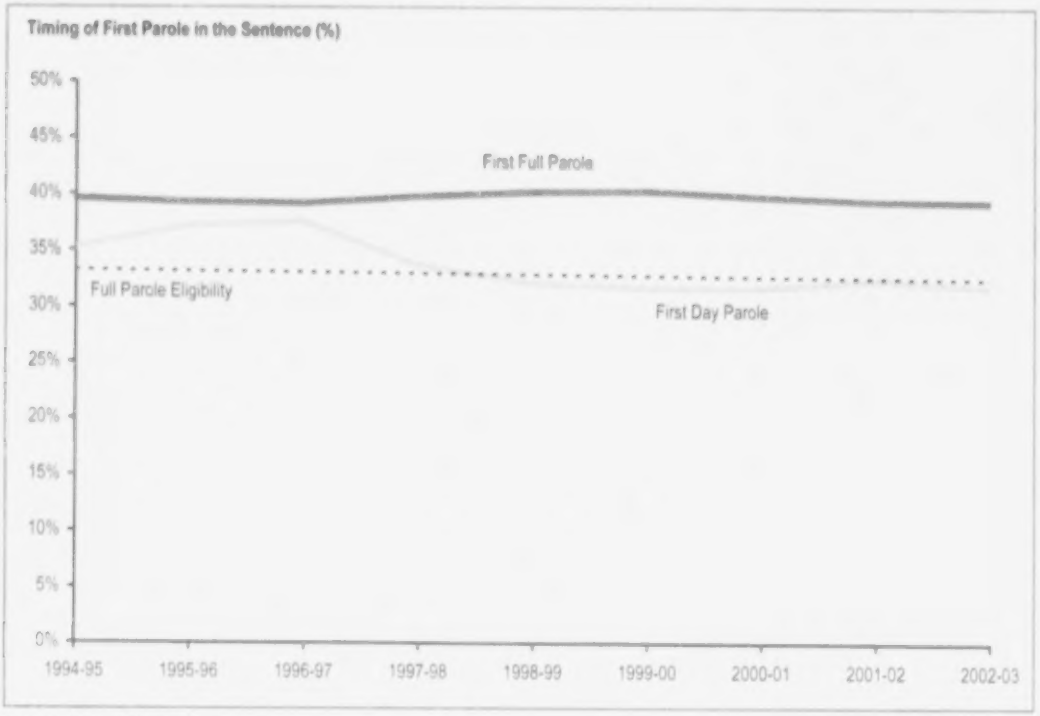
The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40% OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE

Figure D3



Source: National Parole Board

- The percentage of time served until first full parole was 39.3% in 2002-03. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1994-95.
- In 2002-03, women served an average of 1.6% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 5.1% less before first federal day parole than men (37.8% compared to 39.4% and 27.2% compared to 32.3%, respectively).

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40% OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE

Table D3.

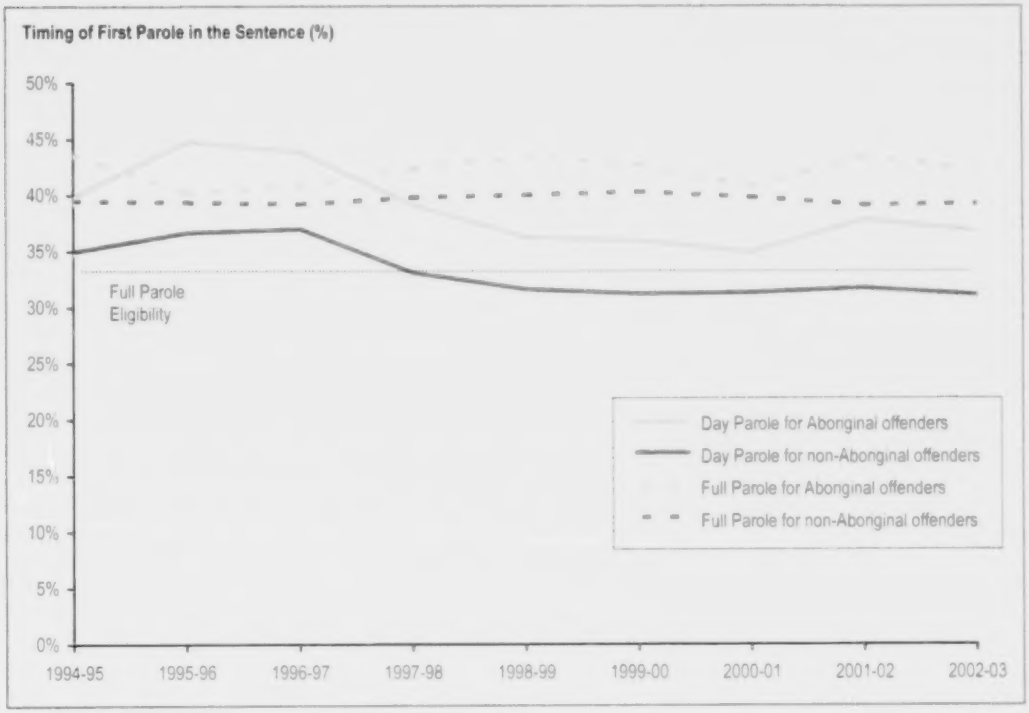
Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage					
1994-95	27.0	35.6	**35.3**	38.4	39.6	**39.6**
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.9	34.1	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.2	32.5	**32.1**	39.2	40.3	**40.2**
1999-00	24.8	32.2	**31.7**	37.8	40.6	**40.3**
2000-01	27.4	32.1	**31.7**	37.6	40.0	**39.8**
2001-02	28.1	32.7	**32.4**	37.1	39.7	**39.4**
2002-03	27.2	32.3	**31.8**	37.8	39.4	**39.3**

Source: National Parole Board

Note:
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.
Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS SERVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D4.



Source: National Parole Board

- In 2002-03, the percentage of time served until full parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (39.0% versus 42.2%, respectively).
- In 2002-03, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (30.9% versus 36.8%, respectively).
- Of the 108 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole in 2002-03, 46.3% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 64.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 253 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole in 2002-03, 30.0% of them were released on accelerated day parole compared to 50.6% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS SERVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Table D4.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1994-95	39.8	34.8	**35.3**	43.6	39.3	**39.6**
1995-96	44.7	36.5	**37.2**	40.1	39.2	**39.3**
1996-97	43.8	36.8	**37.6**	40.8	39.0	**39.2**
1997-98	39.1	32.9	**33.7**	42.3	39.6	**39.8**
1998-99	36.2	31.4	**32.1**	43.5	39.8	**40.2**
1999-00	35.9	31.0	**31.7**	42.7	40.1	**40.3**
2000-01	34.9	31.1	**31.7**	40.7	39.6	**39.8**
2001-02	37.8	31.5	**32.4**	43.5	38.9	**39.4**
2002-03	36.8	30.9	**31.8**	42.2	39.0	**39.3**

Source: National Parole Board

Note:

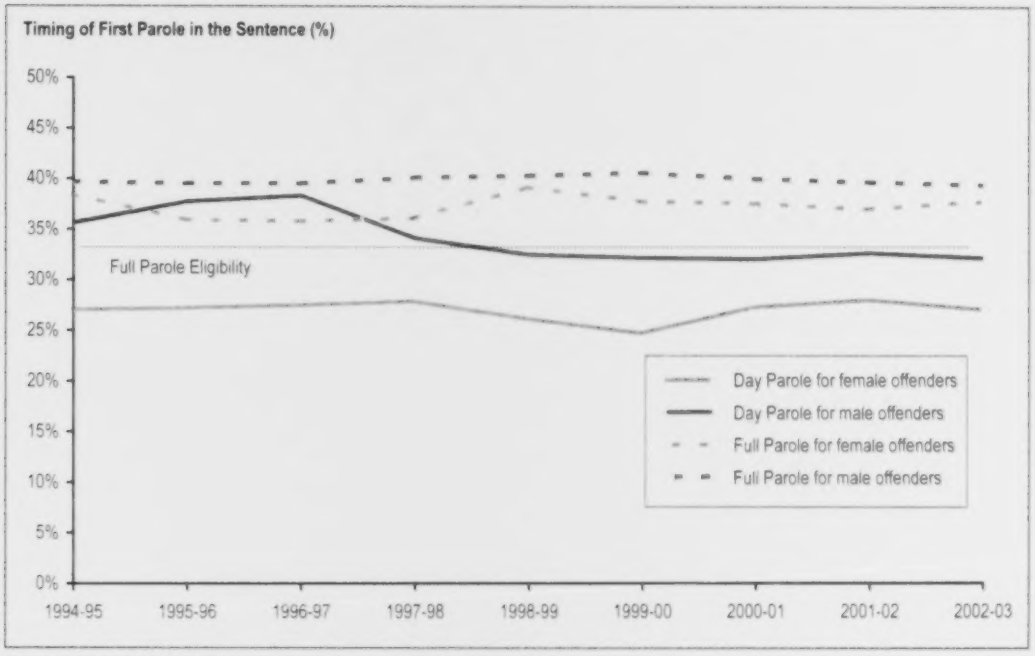
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

WOMEN SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN MEN BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D5.



Source: National Parole Board

- In 2002-03, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (39.4% compared to 37.8%).
- In 2002-03, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (27.2% versus 32.2%, respectively).
- Of the 1,023 female offenders released on full parole since 1994-95, 65.8% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 58.7% of the 12,646 male offenders released on full parole.
- Of those offenders released on a first federal day parole since 1997-98, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often the male offenders (59.1% versus 41.7%, respectively).

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

WOMEN SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN MEN BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Table D5

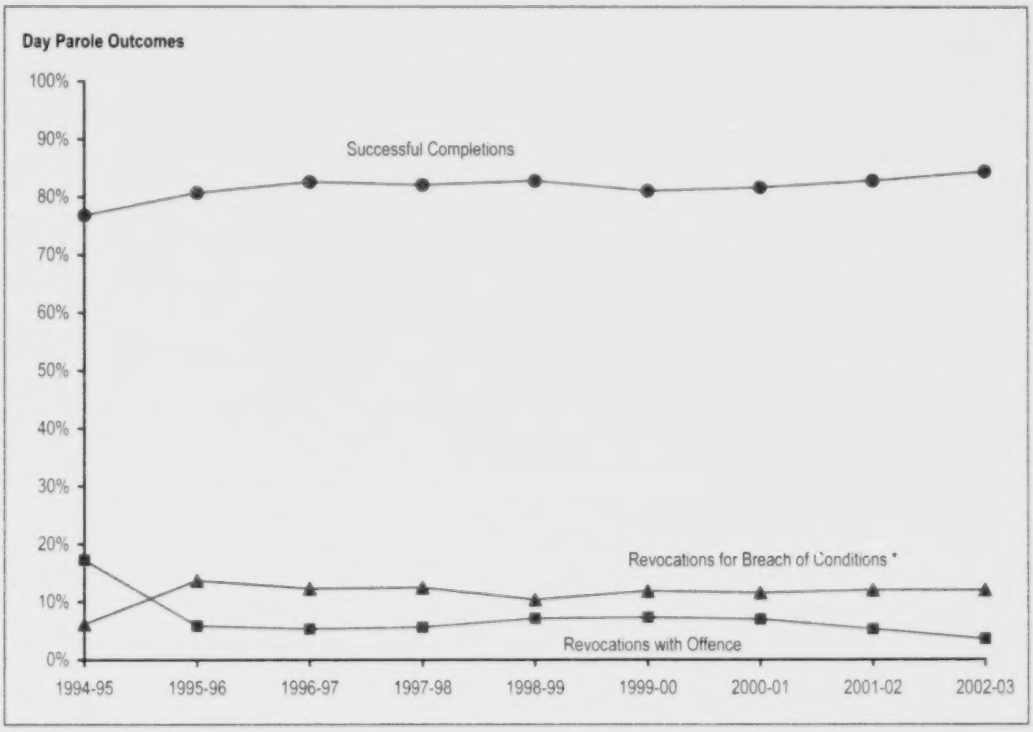
Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1994-95	27.0	35.6	**35.3**	38.4	39.6	**39.6**
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.9	34.1	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.2	32.5	**32.1**	39.2	40.3	**40.2**
1999-00	24.8	32.2	**31.7**	37.8	40.6	**40.3**
2000-01	27.4	32.1	**31.7**	37.6	40.0	**39.8**
2001-02	28.1	32.7	**32.4**	37.1	39.7	**39.4**
2002-03	27.2	32.2	**31.8**	37.8	39.4	**39.3**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.
Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D6.



Source: National Parole Board

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed day parole has been over 80% since 1995-96.
- Based upon the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 2,982 in 2002-03, decreasing since 1999-00.
- In 2002-03, 3.2% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence, and 0.4% with a violent offence.
- In 2002-03, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (84.6% versus 81.2%, respectively).

Note:
A day parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D6

Federal Day Parole Outcome	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions										
Regular	2,113	82.7	2,242	80.6	2,035	81.5	1,928	82.9	1,803	84.2
Accelerated	783	82.6	885	81.9	872	81.8	745	82.5	714	84.9
Total	2,896	82.6	3,127	81.0	2,907	81.6	2,673	82.8	2,517	84.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	274	10.7	345	12.4	316	12.7	288	12.4	276	12.9
Accelerated	87	9.2	109	10.1	93	8.7	98	10.9	81	9.6
Total	361	10.3	454	11.8	409	11.5	386	12.0	357	12.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	145	5.7	147	5.3	115	4.6	86	3.7	51	2.4
Accelerated	67	7.1	81	7.5	98	9.2	56	6.2	44	5.2
Total	212	6.1	228	5.9	213	6.0	142	4.4	95	3.2
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	24	0.9	46	1.7	31	1.2	25	1.1	11	0.5
Accelerated	11	1.2	6	0.6	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2
Total	35	1.0	52	1.4	34	1.0	29	0.9	13	0.4
Total										
Regular	2,556	72.9	2,780	72.0	2,497	70.1	2,327	72.0	2,141	71.8
Accelerated	948	27.1	1,081	28.0	1,066	29.9	903	28.0	841	28.2
Total	**3,504**	**100.0**	**3,861**	**100.0**	**3,563**	**100.0**	**3,230**	**100.0**	**2,982**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

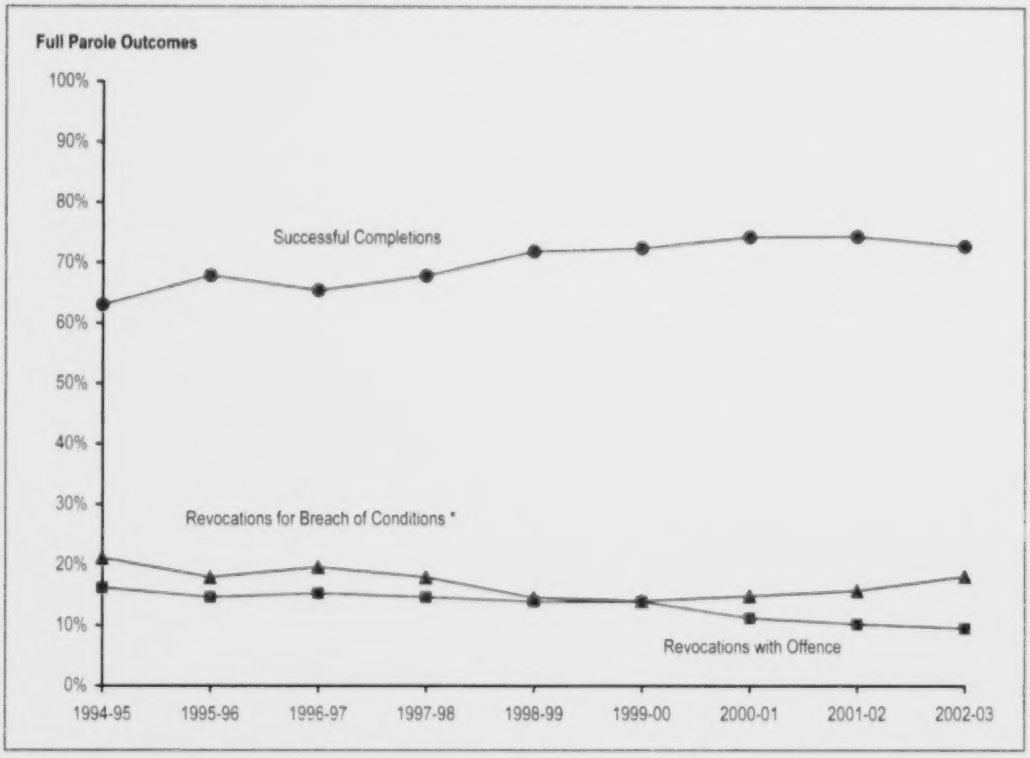
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole. Eligibility for accelerated parole review cases occurs after the offender serves 6 months or 1/6 of the sentence, whichever is greater.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7.



Source: National Parole Board

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed full parole has increased since 1994-95.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed increased from 1998-99 to 2000-01 and has decreased in the last two years.
- In 2002-03, 8.3% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 1.1% with a violent offence.
- In 2002-03, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for women (80.6%) than for men (71.8%).

Note:
A full parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
These data do not include offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences as these offenders, by definition, remain under supervision for life.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7.

Federal Full Parole Outcome	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions										
Regular	567	76.9	637	78.2	627	75.3	628	77.8	523	75.5
Accelerated	598	67.6	587	66.9	708	73.2	696	71.4	636	70.5
Total	1,165	71.8	1,224	72.3	1,335	74.2	1,324	74.3	1,159	72.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	79	10.7	98	12.0	109	13.1	108	13.4	110	15.9
Accelerated	154	17.4	137	15.6	155	16.0	170	17.4	177	19.6
Total	233	14.4	235	13.9	264	14.7	278	15.6	287	18.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	67	9.1	61	7.5	73	8.8	49	6.1	47	6.8
Accelerated	125	14.1	134	15.3	95	9.8	102	10.5	85	9.4
Total	192	11.8	195	11.5	168	9.3	151	8.5	132	8.3
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	24	3.3	19	2.3	24	2.9	22	2.7	13	1.9
Accelerated	8	0.9	19	2.2	9	0.9	7	0.7	4	0.4
Total	32	2.0	38	2.3	33	1.8	29	1.6	17	1.1
Total										
Regular	737	45.4	815	48.2	833	46.3	807	45.3	693	43.4
Accelerated	885	54.6	877	51.8	967	53.7	975	54.7	902	56.6
Total	**1,622**	**100.0**	**1,692**	**100.0**	**1,800**	**100.0**	**1,782**	**100.0**	**1,595**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

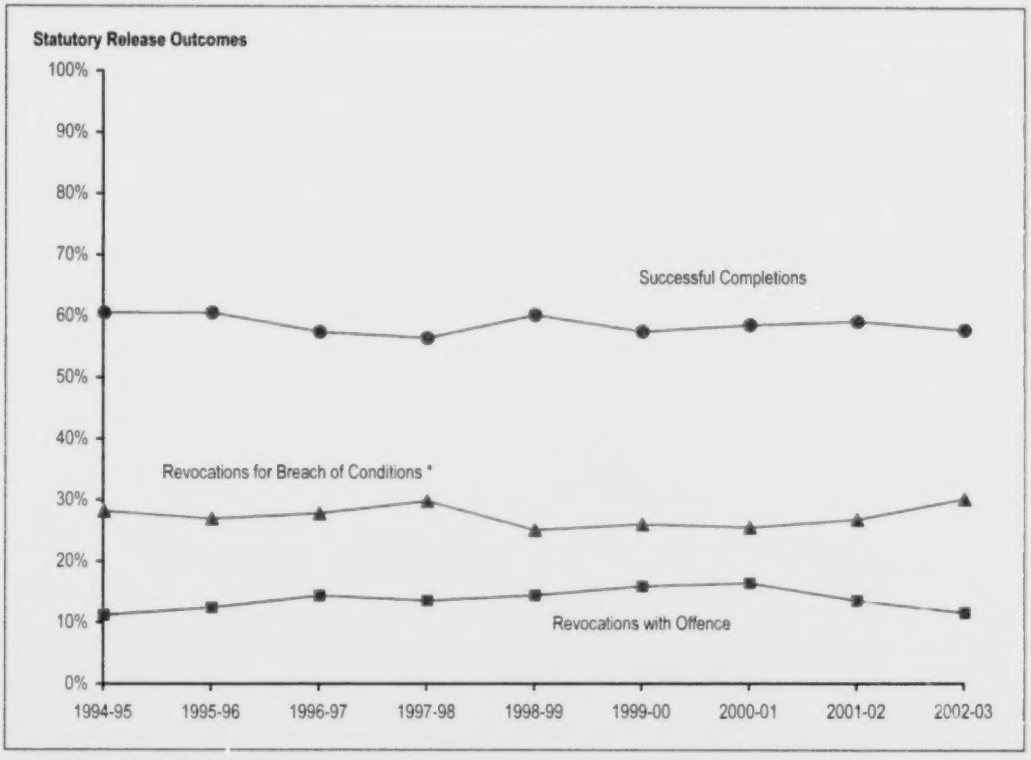
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which a portion of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8.



Source: National Parole Board

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed statutory release ranged from 56.5% to 60.3% over the past nine years.
- In 2002-03, 9.4% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.4% with a violent offence.
- In 2002-03, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women (61.3%) than for men (57.7%).

Note:
A statutory release is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8

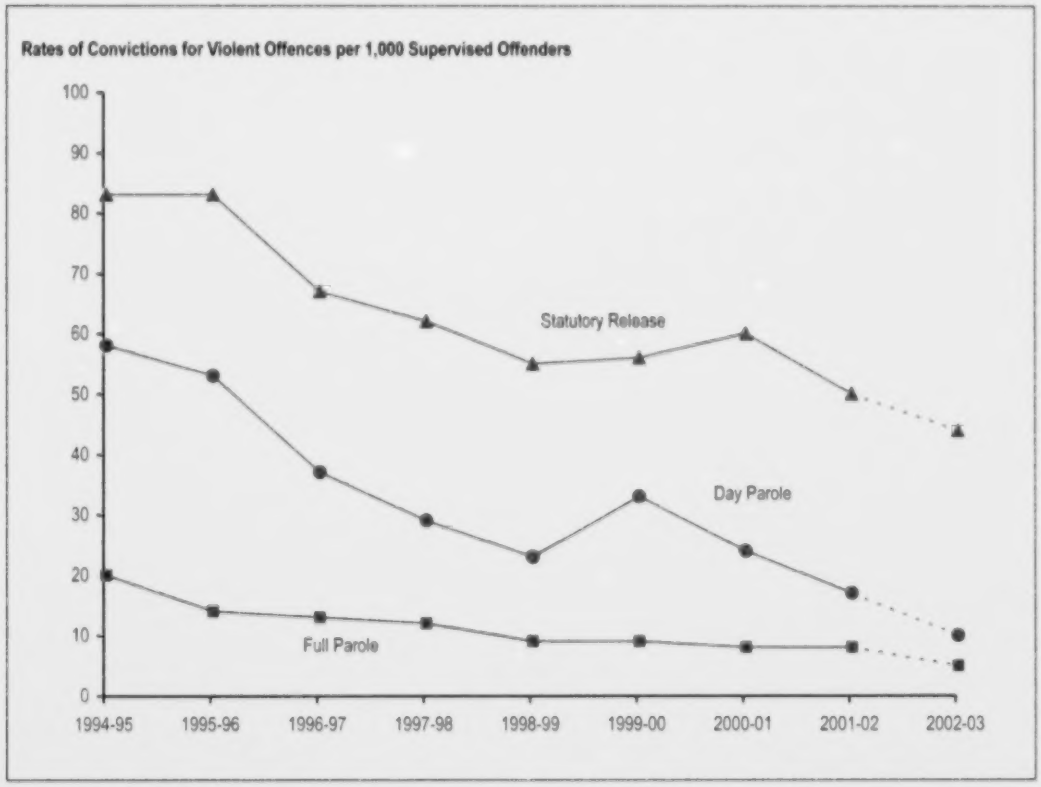
Statutory Release Outcome	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,942	60.3	2,798	57.6	2,957	58.7	3,022	59.3	3,100	57.9
Revocations for Breach of Conditions*	1,229	25.2	1,274	26.2	1,297	25.7	1,376	27.0	1,628	30.4
Revocations with Non-Violent Offence	574	11.8	627	12.9	618	12.3	559	11.0	501	9.4
Revocations with Violent Offence**	137	2.8	157	3.2	166	3.3	142	2.8	129	2.4
Total	**4,882**	**100.0**	**4,856**	**100.0**	**5,038**	**100.0**	**5,099**	**100.0**	**5,358**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Figure D9.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of reconviction for violent offences* while under community supervision has declined since 1994-95.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

The dotted line between 2001-02 and 2002-03 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers underrepresent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Table D9.

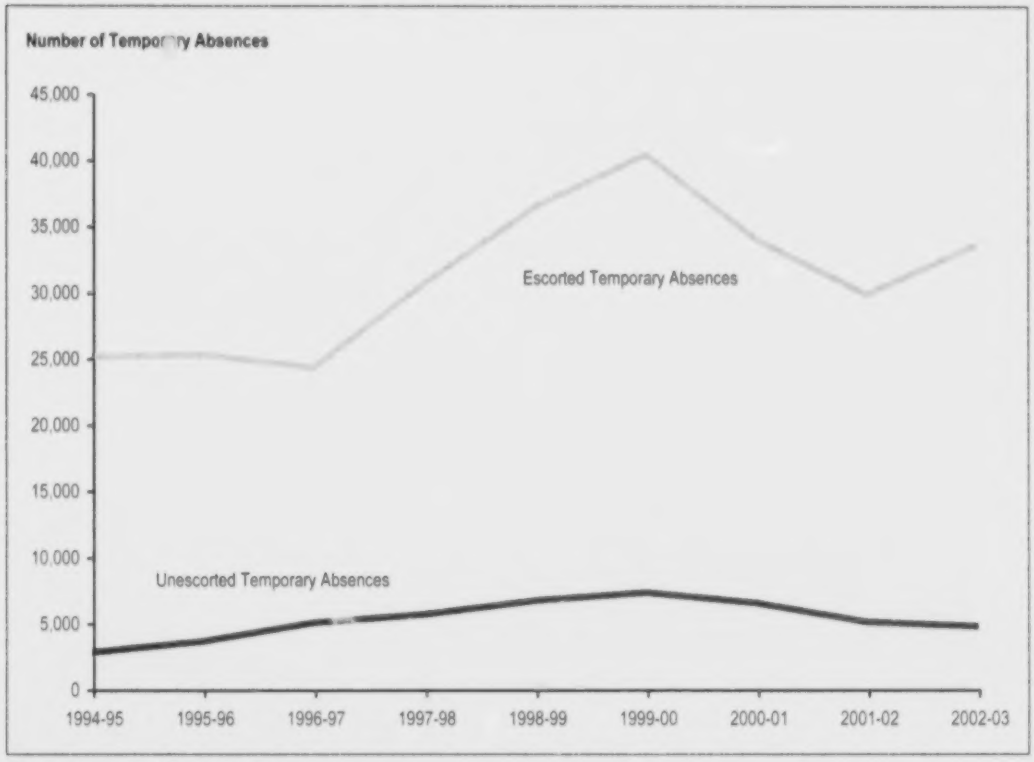
Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
1994-95	77	99	165	341	58	20	83
1995-96	63	64	185	312	53	14	83
1996-97	38	54	160	252	37	13	67
1997-98	36	48	154	238	29	12	62
1998-99	35	36	137	208	23	9	55
1999-00	52	41	157	250	33	9	56
2000-01	34	36	166	236	24	8	60
2001-02	22	33	142	197	17	8	50
2002-03	13	19	129	161	10	5	44

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.
Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.
Full parole includes those offenders serving determinate and indeterminate sentences.

THE NUMBER OF UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Figure D10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of unescorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but has decreased since that time.
- The number of escorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00, decreased between 1999-00 and 2001-02, and increased in the most recent year.
- The completion rates for escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:
A temporary absence is permission given to an eligible offender to be away from the normal place of confinement for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development for rehabilitative purposes, or compassionate reasons, including parental responsibilities.
These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.

THE NUMBER OF UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Table D10.

Year	Escorted Temporary Absences				Unescorted Temporary Absences			
	Number Completed	Number Not Completed	Total	Percent Completed	Number Completed	Number Not Completed	Total	Percent Completed
1994-95	25,217	9	25,226	99.96	2,825	16	2,841	99.44
1995-96	25,394	8	25,402	99.97	3,648	15	3,663	99.59
1996-97	24,413	10	24,423	99.96	5,066	12	5,078	99.76
1997-98	30,814	9	30,823	99.97	5,676	34	5,710	99.40
1998-99	36,572	19	36,591	99.95	6,693	52	6,745	99.23
1999-00	40,524	33	40,557	99.92	7,312	41	7,353	99.44
2000-01	34,129	11	34,140	99.97	6,511	48	6,559	99.27
2001-02	29,954	9	29,963	99.97	5,111	31	5,142	99.40
2002-03	33,729	13	33,742	99.96	4,788	26	4,814	99.46

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

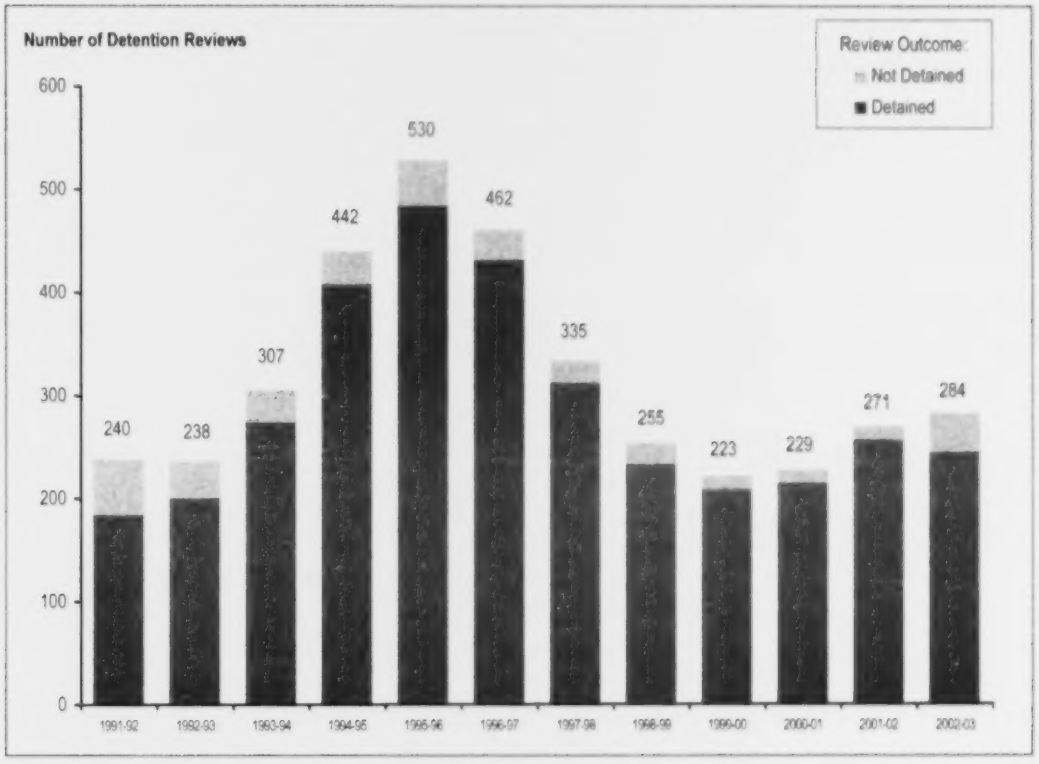
Note:
These numbers represent the number of permits that begin in a month and shows the final outcomes. The offenders are counted based on the number of permits started. The monthly totals will add to fewer than the quarterly and annual totals as an offender is only counted once now per month, per quarter, per year. One offender may have many absences.
These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.
"Not completed" include temporary absences where offenders have gone unlawfully at large or have been detained by police.

SECTION E.

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS INCREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Figure E1



Source: National Parole Board

- The number of initial detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96, then declined until 1999-00 and has increased in the last three years.
- Out of 3,816 initial detention reviews since 1991-92, 90.5% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- Since 1998-99, 18 women have been referred for detention and 15 were detained.
- Since 1998-99, Aboriginal offenders have accounted for 31.8% of all offenders detained. During this period, Aboriginal offenders accounted for an average of 15.7% of the total federal offender population, and 18.3% of the incarcerated federal offender population.

Note:
According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS INCREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Table E1

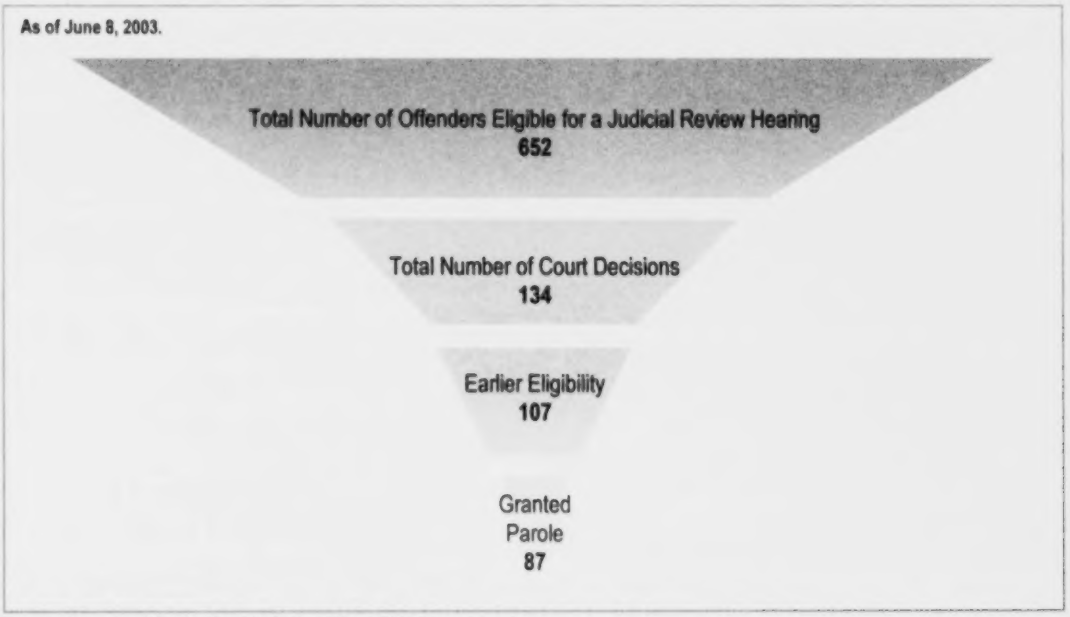
Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1991-92	40	144	184	76.7	14	42	56	23.3	54	186	**240**
1992-93	53	147	200	84.0	12	26	38	16.0	65	173	**238**
1993-94	76	198	274	89.3	8	25	33	10.7	84	223	**307**
1994-95	92	316	408	92.3	8	26	34	7.7	100	342	**442**
1995-96	140	344	484	91.3	13	33	46	8.7	153	377	**530**
1996-97	105	326	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	115	347	**462**
1997-98	76	236	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	85	250	**335**
1998-99	74	159	233	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	77	178	**255**
1999-00	79	130	209	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	82	141	**223**
2000-01	66	149	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	72	157	**229**
2001-02	69	188	257	94.8	1	13	14	5.2	70	201	**271**
2002-03	80	165	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	94	190	**284**
Total	**950**	**2,502**	**3,452**	**90.5**	**101**	**263**	**364**	**9.5**	**1,051**	**2,765**	**3,816**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada, National Parole Board.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 134 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 79.9% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 20.6% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 107 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 104 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 87 have been granted parole, and 68 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree than first degree murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 87 offenders who have been granted parole, 16 offenders have been returned to custody, three offenders are deceased, and two offenders have been deported.

Judicial review is an application by an offender convicted of murder to the Court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Offenders can apply when they have served at least 15 years of their sentence. Judicial review procedures apply to offenders convicted of first degree murder, who are required to serve 25 years prior to being eligible for parole, and to offenders who have been sentenced to life imprisonment for second degree murder, with parole eligibility set at 15 years or more.

As of June 8, 2003.

Total Number of Offenders Eligible for a Judicial Review Hearing
652

Total Number of Court Decisions
134

Earlier Eligibility
107

Granted
Parole
87

Source: Correctional Service Canada, National Parole Board

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- Of these cases, 79.9% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
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80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2.

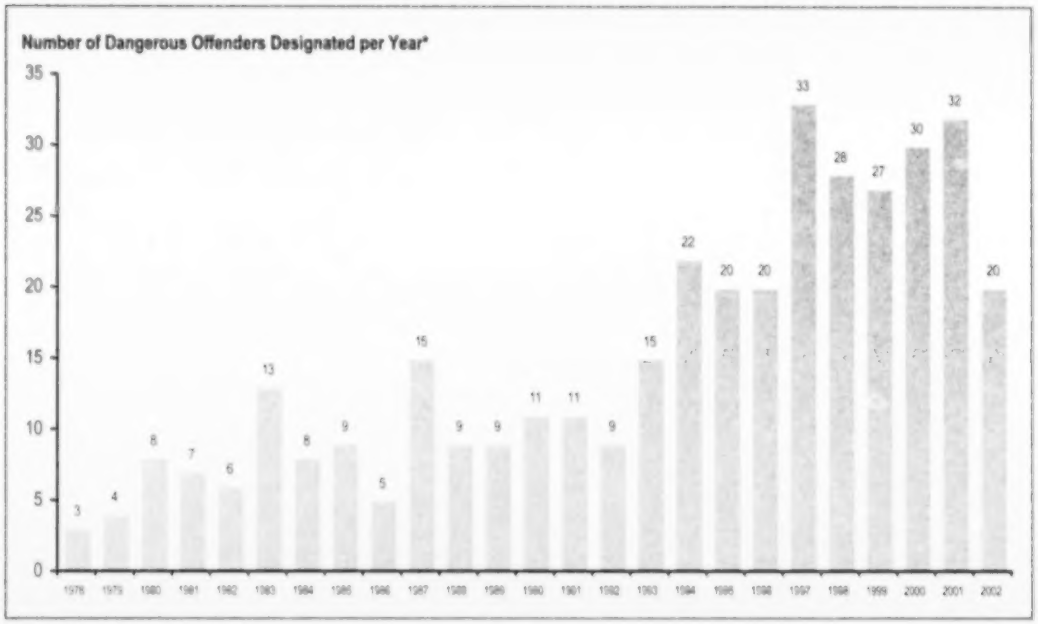
Province of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	1	1	0	1	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	43	14	4	1	47	15
Ontario	16	0	8	1	24	1
Manitoba	4	3	1	0	5	3
Saskatchewan	4	0	3	0	7	0
Alberta	11	0	5	0	16	0
British Columbia	9	1	3	0	12	1
Sub-total	**88**	**19**	**25**	**2**	**113**	**21**
Total	**107**		**27**		**134**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers represent total decisions as of June 8, 2003.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place. This does not always correspond to the administrative region in charge of the case.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS DECREASED IN 2002

Figure E3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of June 15, 2003, there have been 387 Dangerous Offender designations since 1978.
- Approximately 81% of all Dangerous Offenders (DOs) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- As of June 15, 2003, there were 334 active DOs. Of these, 321 were incarcerated (representing slightly more than 2% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 12 were being supervised in the community.
- Of the 334 DOs, 9 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 325 have indeterminate sentences.
- There are currently no female Dangerous Offenders.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 20.7% of Dangerous Offenders and 15.7% of the total inmate population.

Note:

Dangerous Offender legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions that were abolished. A Dangerous Offender (DO) is an individual given an indeterminate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 752 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*). Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as DOs. In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 48 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 8 Habitual Offenders.

*The number of Dangerous Offenders designated per year does not include overturned decisions.

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the above graph which depicts the total number of offenders "designated".

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS DECREASED IN 2002

Table E3.

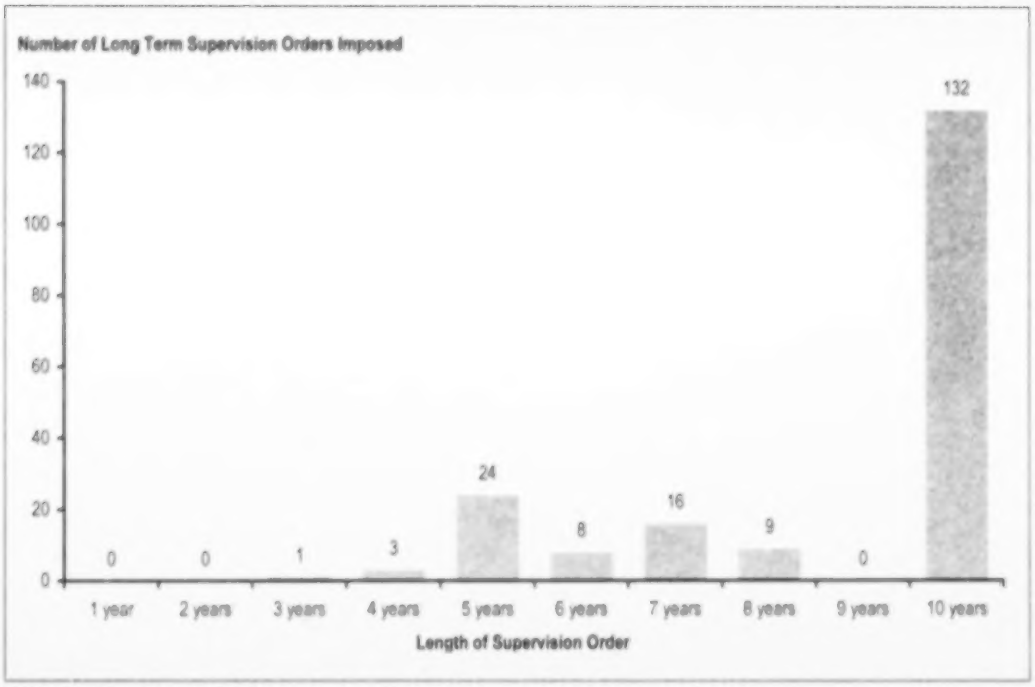
Province or Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	Total
Newfoundland	12	8	0	8
Nova Scotia	14	13	0	13
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	5	4	0	4
Quebec	23	21	0	21
Ontario	153	130	3	133
Manitoba	10	9	0	9
Saskatchewan	27	22	2	24
Alberta	29	22	1	23
British Columbia	109	91	3	94
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Total	**387**	**325**	**9**	**334**

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:
Numbers presented are as of June 15, 2003.
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include overturned decisions.
Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the total number of offenders "designated".

MOST LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Figure E4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- As of April 13, 2003, the courts have imposed 193 long term supervision orders. Of these, 68.4% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 186 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 150 (80.6%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are three women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 37 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order.

Note:
Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years.
Three offenders under these provisions have died, one offender has had two LTSOs imposed, and three offenders are serving provincial sentences.

MOST LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Table E4.

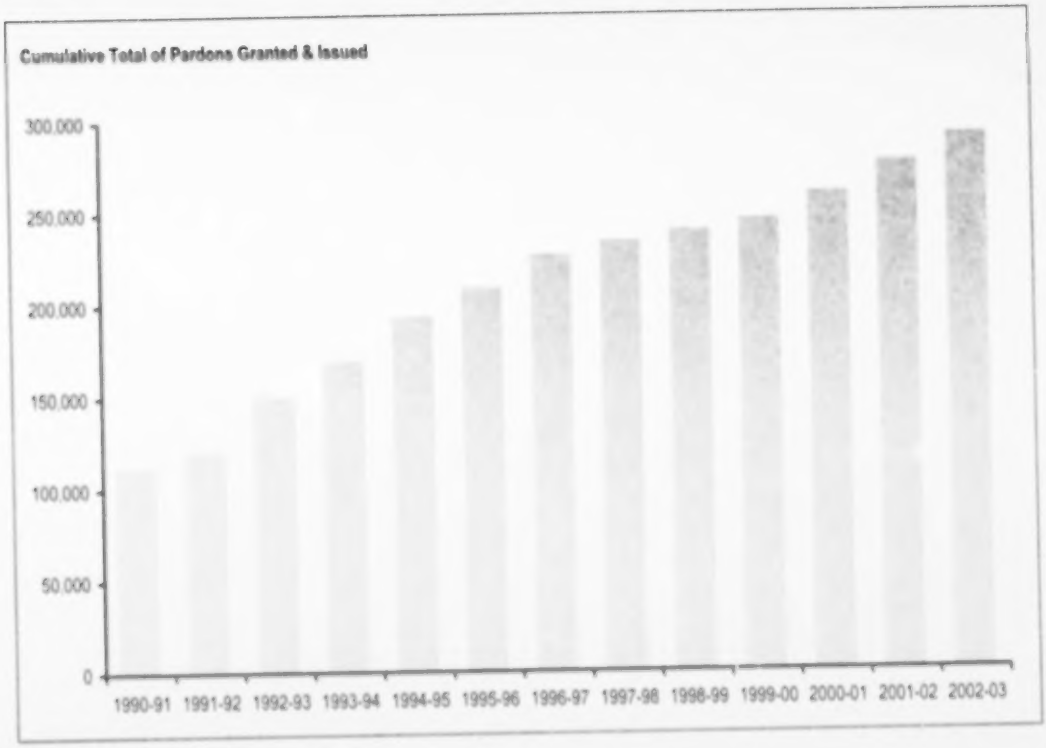
Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (years)								Current Status			
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	Supervised on DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	Total
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	0	4
Nova Scotia	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	8	6	1	1	8
Prince Edward Island	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	4
Quebec	1	0	12	3	6	1	22	45	24	8	12	44
Ontario	0	1	2	2	4	3	40	52	41	1	7	49
Manitoba	0	0	2	0	2	0	7	11	7	1	3	11
Saskatchewan	0	1	3	2	1	3	5	15	10	2	2	14
Alberta	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	21	14	0	5	19
British Columbia	0	0	0	1	2	2	22	27	22	1	4	27
Yukon	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**3**	**24**	**8**	**16**	**9**	**132**	**193**	**134**	**15**	**37**	**186**

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:
These numbers are as of April 13, 2003.
Current Status applies to the current sentence of federal offenders only.
Three offenders under these provisions have died, one offender has had two LTSOs imposed, and three offenders are serving provincial sentences.
Four of the offenders being supervised on their long term supervision orders are currently temporarily detained.
*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole, supervised on full parole, or supervised on statutory release.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5.



Source: National Parole Board

- The National Parole Board received 16,989 pardon applications in 2002-03.
- Over 98% of the accepted applications for pardons were granted last year.
- The number of pardon applications processed decreased in 2002-03.
- Over three million (3,282,193) Canadians have a criminal record* but less than 10% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 291,392 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:
Pardons allow people who were convicted of a criminal offence but have completed their sentence and demonstrated that they are law-abiding citizens to have their criminal record sealed. A person convicted of a summary offence may apply for a pardon three years after the completion of the sentence, and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years.
*Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Criminal Records Division, 2001.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Table E5.

Type of Decision	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Granted	3,594	3,129	7,495	10,725	7,204
Issued	1,882	2,732	6,700	5,920	7,232
Denied	52	44	84	409	286
Total Granted / Issued / Denied	**5,528**	**5,905**	**14,279**	**17,054**	**14,722**
Percentage Granted / Issued	99.1	99.3	99.4	97.6	98.1
Revocations	409	409	80*	20*	369
Cessations	275	234	462	443	533
Total Revocations / Cessations	**684**	**643**	**542**	**463**	**902**
Cumulative Granted / Issued**	240,255	246,116	260,311	276,956	291,392
Cumulative Revocations / Cessations**	6,730	7,373	7,915	8,378	9,280

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Revocations in 2000-01 and 2001-02 were lower than usual due to resource re-allocation.

**Cumulative data reflects pardon activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*.

Pardons are issued for summary offences, upon application, following a three-year conviction-free period after the completion of the sentence. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the National Parole Board (NPB) following a five-year period of good conduct after the completion of the sentence. The cessation of a pardon automatically occurs following a subsequent conviction for an indictable offence, or hybrid offence, with some exceptions, including impaired driving, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood or fail to provide a breath sample. Revocations are at the discretion of the NPB following a subsequent summary conviction, or for lack of good conduct. The Board may also render a decision of cessation when it is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was awarded.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to improve the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*, we are asking our readers to complete the following voluntary questionnaire:

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*?

2. How did you become aware of it?

3. Did you experience any difficulties in obtaining or accessing the document? ❒ Yes ❒ No
   Please elaborate.

4. Have you found the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* to be a useful document? ❒ Yes ❒ No Please elaborate.

5. Are there any tables, figures or bullets that are not clear?

6. Are there any topics you would like to see addressed in future publications of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* that are not currently included?

7. Any further comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada: www.statscan.ca

National Parole Board: www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca

Solicitor General Canada: www.sgc.gc.ca

Solicitor General Canada

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